THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 3, 1845.

A WORD TO WHIGS.

The Post, of yesterday, has a "rally to Democrats" in relation to the approaching election, in which, after a good deal of the shallow argument about the importance of having Locofocos in the Legislature to help the cause of the Railroad, the editor says:

"To our Democratic friends we would say—be vigilant, be active, be untiring in your efforts to elect the Democratic ticket—the WHOLE TICKET. *Make no concessions, no exchange of candidates; but vote for every man upon your ticket.* The Democracy must be one and indivisible, if we desire success—and what true Republican does not! The enemies of Republican institutions will assume many forms and guises to deceive you—resist them all. Let the watchword be our old Democratic motto—'Union, Concession and Harmony—everything for the Cause—nothing for men," and we shall surely triumph."

Where is the Whig who does not feel that his principles are as dear to him, as any Locofoco can do! Are not our principles and measures ten thousand times more valuable! If it is the duty of Locofocos to rally to the support of their dangerous principles and corrupt leaders, how much more the duty of Whigs to rally under their glorious standard. We thank the Post for the above advice. We offer the same to the Antimasons and Whigs—"*Make no concessions, no exchange of candidates; but vote for every man upon your ticket.*" Let every Whig recollect it is for the *Cause* he labors, and that if one single Locofoco should be elected, it will cause the enemies of our principles to triumph. And if there is one Whig who has ever had any notion of voting for a Locofoco on account of the Railroad, let him read the above appeal of the Post to his party, and if he has a particle of the Whig spirit within him—the spirit of '76—he will never give his enemies a chance to triumph over him.

Let WHIGS also recollect the last campaign—the gross deceptions and frauds by which HENRY CLAY was defeated, and who, this day, instead of administering the Government in wisdom and honor, is compelled, in the shades of Ashland, to mourn over a dishonest Government, a corrupt administration, and a broken constitution! Yes, Whigs, remember HENRY CLAY, basely and shamefully cheated out of the Presidency—and recollect, that the eyes of the Great Statesman are upon you, and that he expects every Whig to do his duty!

RICH DEVELOPEMENTS.—We take up considerable space to day with a letter of Mr. M'KENZIE, showing how HOYT's letters came into his possession, and exhibiting some of the rascalities of the Locofoco party. The reader will find it deeply interesting, and that another, and if possible, a richer book is forthcoming. We most conscientiously believe that there never was, in any age or country, a more corrupt set of men than the leaders of the Locofoco party, and we are determined it shall be no fault of ours, if their rascalities are not held up to public view. It is high time that their hypocritical garb should be torn from backs all festered with moral sores and of hideous deformity, that the world generally, and the honest of their own party, may see and loathe them.

THE LOCOFOCO PORTRAIT.—The Post says there was nothing improper in the publication of Mr. CLAY's letter to C. M. CLAY, because it was found in the street, and first published in a penny paper. Well, how is the case different with the M'KENZIE letters! M'KENZIE found them among piles of other rubbish placed in his hands to sort out, with the seals all broke, and he was necessarily compelled to examine them,—and the *Tribune* and *Express* found them published in a pamphlet form. The only difference in the two cases is, that the *Locofocos broke the seal of a private letter they had stolen*, while M'KENZIE took copies of what had been placed in his hands for classification. It is not true, as the Post says, that the letters were placed in a box marked "*private*," or that Mr. M'KENZIE broke open any box. The box was *not* marked "private," and it was opened by the proper officers of the Custom House.

All Hail New Hampshire!

We hardly hoped, one little year ago, that we should ever again have the satisfaction of announcing a satisfactory result of an Election in New-Hampshire, but we were mistaken. New-Hampshire has a second time uttered her voice against the Annexation of Texas! She has disdained to bow down and worship the image of Slavery although false and wicked leaders have covered it with the cloak of Democracy. Her People refuse their assent to the extension of the area of our National responsibility for Human Bondage, under the lying pretext of extending the area of *Freedom*! Here is the vote, so far as received:

	Loco. Woodbury.	*Whig.* Goodwin.	*Independent.* Hale.	Scat.
180 towns	16069	9283	7717	372

Total Anti-Texas votes. 17,373; Woodbury lacks 1,303.

New-Hampshire, therefore, on a distinct issue, proclaims herself HOSTILE TO ANNEXATION! The votes against Woodbury are all votes distinctly against Texas. And if *New-Hampshire* is opposed to Annexation, who believes there is *one* nominally Free State in favor of it? What one? And yet that atrocious iniquity is to be thrust down our throats by party machinery.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The New York Express states that this body on Saturday evening, passed all the resolutions prepared by the standing Committee except the 4th and 5th. These two unacted upon Resolutions recognize Bishop Onderdonk as *the* Bishop of that Diocese, who is however a suspended Bishop, deprived of the power to exercise any of the offices of the Episcopate. They therefore propose to relieve the Diocese of the dilemma of being without a head, and to provide to elect an Assistant Bishop, independent of Bishop Onderdonk, who, during his suspension, is to receive enough out of the Episcopate fund to support him. Upon these resolutions have turned the main points, and all the excitement, of a very long, animated, and at times, intemperate discussion, although they have not, in fact, been reached.

On Monday the Convention took up these resolutions, and were debating them at last advices.

From the New York Tribune.

LIVES OF HOYT AND BUTLER.

Letter—W. L. Mackenzie to Tho. Ritchie.

To the Editor of the Union, Washington—

Sir: As the journal under your charge is the avowed organ of communication between the United States Government and the citizens, and as you hold your situation, as Mr. Blair did, during the pleasure of the President for the time being, I consider it a speedy mode of punishment, for the false and very offensive leading editorial you published to my injury in the number of your daily series of the 25th instant, and the calumnies of your correspondents here, especially those of Mr. L. D. Stamm, copied into the *Union* of the 24th, from a paper of his called the *Globe*, to place your name at the head of this letter, and to invite the public to estimate your character according as you, knowing it to be such, may sustain the truth, or adhere for party purposes to falsehood,

The *Morning News*, by Mr. O'Sullivan, I take to be *the* organ of Mr. Van Buren and his supporters in this city—the *Evening Post* is his most energetic advocate—and both presses are connected with the parties who will suffer most seriously by the disclosures recorded in the lives of Hoyt and Butler.

Last Tuesday's Post states that "The *private* papers of Mr. Hoyt have been stored away in a *private* room of the Custom House, under a strong lock and key. Mackenzie, about two years ago, was appointed to a clerkship, under Collector Van Ness, and put in the *exclusive* occupation of the room, in which Mr. Hoyt's *private* and legal papers were deposited. It is said that *other clerks were removed from the room, at Mackenzie's instance, that he might indulge his searching propensities unmolested* and to the full. The probability is, *therefore that these papers*, so far as they are genuine, *have been stolen from the box*, and so feloniously made public."

All this is untrue, but, with much personal abuse of myself, by the foul-mouthed editor of the *Post*, it was copied approvingly by *the News* of Wednesday; which bestowed on me all such course and vulgar epithets, from Mr. John Van Buren's peculiar vocabulary, as the case seemed to require—assured its readers that its patron, Mr. M. V. B. and others attacked, would be "raised still higher than they have stood before in public respect"—and concluded by saying.

"We perfectly agree with more than one Whig gentlemen whose declarations have been stated to us, that they see nothing in the book amounting to much, after all the dust that has been raised about it."

When Mr. Jesse Hoyt was tried, *not* for copying a few old political papers to uncloak and thus rid the public offices of dishonest officials, *but* for a violation of his solemn oath, faithfully to perform his duty as Collector, by the embezzlement of $220,000 of the people's money out of a large iron trunk in the custom house, the locks of which cost $600, and the trunk itself $7,500 more—and convicted, after a patient investigation, on evidence of the clearest character, *furnished by himself*, the *Post* disposed of a most important trial of three weeks in about twice as many lines—suppressed the whole testimony, deeply interesting as it was to the community—and the Democratic Review, by O'Sullivan, like you, was *silent*. When entries of goods, value to the U. S. $63,000 were purloined from the naval office, and their duplicates from the cashier's room, for the benefit of Mr. Hoyt, *and no one else*, and to cover by wholesale fraud a part of his embezzlements, for he had received the $63,000 in hard cash—not a word was whispered *in any Van Buren journal* about this public robbery—but when I, violating no confidence reposed in me, disregarding none of the decencies or proprieties of life, acting in no degree on the principle that 'the end justifies the means,' a doctrine I abhor and detest, come publicly forward, not for gain, (for I like better to hunt the fox than devour its carcass,) but to my own deep injury, to forward the cause of truth and justice, which others in high trusts have outraged, what is the treatment I meet with! Journals like yours, *professing* a regard for equal rights, threaten me with a prosecution, publish falsehood or fact, wholesale, and refuse to retract when convicted—while Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, aided by the District Attorney's office, issues his summonses for persons, papers and records, examines a host of witnesses in secret—a sort of fishing expedition I presume which poor Hoyt, being pushed forward as complainant sorely against his will, would gladly end in smoke. Although editors and individuals pretending a regard for the laws, and professing a belief that I have offended against them, are laboring, day by day, by untruths, epithets abuse and slander to excite ill-feeling, prejudice and violence in the public mind against me, in the very jurors that may be called to try the cause or causes, and thereby throw against me a bench themselves have created and denounced, and also the triers whose fiat would decide, I am determined to prosecute none of them for libel, for I never paid nor received a dollar in that way, and have earned character enough to stand all the abuse of every lying editor in the Union, be his party what it may. Moreover, I am ready to acknowledge in a legal manner that I am the compiler of the book in question to whoever may feel aggreived, and to be responsible for its contents, and for the manner in which I came by the letters spoken of by editors;—and if any man has any charge against me let him go before the Grand Jury and there show that I have offended—I court inquiry—let the truth out—let it all come out. I mention this, Mr. Ritchie, to you now, the more especially, that I am engaged in writing "The Lives and Opinions of Thomas Ritchie, Martin Van Buren, and James Knox Polk, with biographical anecdotes of their political associates," and expect to have it in Washington by the third week in next November, if health be spared; and I assure you that if 'Butler and Hoyt' have not been found free of abuse and libel, 'as you understand it,' the unpleasant truths I may then have to tell will prove more unpalatable even than those in the pamphlet, which has excited in your breast feelings, which, when clothed in words and printed in your journal, induces me to pity the government which needs your aid. Party bound by manly principle has done much good, and will do more; but when party leaders desert principle, when party editors openly shield dishonest public servants, by libelling those who have the courage to accuse them and to stand by the accusation, and 'take the responsibility,' their object is and must be a wicked one—they love 'the spoils' more than their country. Let the hundreds of thousands whom my book will reach before this day, month, compare the wicked untruths of the News, Post, Evening Gazette, Mirror, Globe, Sunday Times and Atlas, and Sun (by Noah) here, the Boston Post, Philadelphia Ledger, and your *Union*, speaking for Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, with the array of facts I have marshalled, and they will see what stuff you and your colleagues are made of—why you are abusive and violent—why you wish to praise the ill doers and abuse me—and why you are obliged to notice a publication you would gladly see at the bottom of the Potomac.

Trick and evasion may suit a Van Buren editor or a 'Tombs Attorney'—I scorn to resort to such defences. Knowing, as I do, that the apparatus of a prosecution is in progress, I here publicly repeat that I feel that I deserve well of the republic, and court investigation, public and legal, with Edmonds or such as him, if you will, at the head of it, and J. Van Buren or such as he is, for prosecutors. You and your allies praise them. Dare to come before the American people in a suit on the merits of their conduct or mine, and quit your scribbling slanders "for a consideration." Hav'n't I given all the rascals in my book rope enough?

When I had published a letter in last Friday's Tribune, a friend advised me to stop writing, for, said he, you have bitter and unprincipled enemies, they are hatching a prosecution, and you may say something incautiously which they will take hold of. Let them hatch, Mr. Ritchie—let them send for you to keep the nest warm if they see fit—and when their brood chips the shell, I'll be ready with food for them. As you and your friends have told your story, I'll tell mine; and shame be to the O'Sullivans, Hoyts, Ritchies, Noahs, Ropes and Greens, with the Post's, Ledgers, Mirrors and Evening Gazettes, if I be found right, and they the slanderers!

The Records Office consists of four very large apartments filled with the invoi, encestries, bonds, manifests, &c. of the shippers and merchants.—I found there papers embracing transactions of over a thousand millions of dollars in amount, in charge of R. Webber, of 467 Broadway, and R. J. Everett. I was the junior clerk, with a salary $300 less than Webber. Three weeks after my appointment, Webber, who was a Whig in politics, came to me in great trouble; showed me a letter from Collector Van Ness dismissing him in a few days, and stated that I was to be put over his head, that his business in Broadway [he has a shoe store] was then very unprofitable, and that his dismissal, thus unexpectedly, would seriously injure him and a family dependent on him. I replied *at the instant*—"I will never take the clerkship from which an American-born citizen with a dependent family is removed, otherwise than for crime." Here is a written statement to that effect—use it. Go to your friends—see the Collector—and I will write him that I am a thousand times better pleased where I am than I would be with a higher salary obtained by turning you out. I instantly did so. Mr. W.'s friends spoke to Gov. Van Ness, who is a high-spirited, kind-hearted, generous man—I had been promised immediate promotion—but Mr. Webber was thus continued other six or eight months, when the wolfish howl of Tammany hangers-on for place and plunder, through the Lawrence, Coddington and Purdy organ, O'Sullivan's News, compelled, I presume, the dismissal of Webb and Everett, at 15 minutes notice. Other two gentlemen, strangers to me and to the business of the Custom House, appeared next morning as their successors, and I was ordered to instruct them in their duties, which I did, to their entire satisfaction. It is not true that I had a private room to myself, or ever was or asked to be placed in exclusive possession of any apartment in the Custom House. The statement that Mr. Hoyt had a private trunk there is also untrue—and it is untrue that there was any box marked in any way "private" or "private papers," either of Mr. Hoyt or any other person.

The facts about opening the box, to which the Editor of the Courier, Mr. Webb, correctly alluded, last Tuesday, are these:

On Thursday, May 15, last, Mr. Goldson told me he had orders from Mr. Bogardus, Assistant Collector, to break open any and all of the Custom House boxes that were locked, without keys, and their contents unknown, to sort their contents into 3000 new pigeon-holes then nearly finished, if of use, and if not to send boxes and contents to the attic, where there are perhaps 200 tons more of miscellaneous "records." He then began to force open one of the Custom House pine boxes, marked "J. & L. HOYT'S LAW PAPERS"—called Edgar Stansbury, the carpenter, (who, with his brother John Stansbury and James Armstrong, were then working in the apartment,) to aid him, and Stanbury broke a large screw-driver twice, while opening it. The contents, like the contents of nearly 200 or 300 such pine boxes, was a mixture of every thing, law papers, Custom House papers, newspapers, circulars, private papers, scraps, love letters from Virginia about Mis. Andrew Jackson, letters about law affairs, petitions for offices, and papers about the gold mines of Potosi. Mr. Coryell, the other clerk, came in just as Mr. Stansbury had finished opening it. The contents were turned out on the floor—and the first things that drew attention were Attorney General Van Buren's letters about his gambling, stock jobbing, &c. They were read by all with surprise. I had not dreamed that the polite youth, who walked with me in 1829 through Washington, entering my name at Congress Library, exhibiting the Declaration of Independence, the treaties signed by Bonaparte and others, and all the wonders of the State Department, introducing me to his friends, and with whom I passed an agreeable morning hour at the White House, General Jackson being with us—I had not dreamed that he could have so completely changed for the worse—but it is so, and my notions of the value of public justice are such that I publicly copied the letters, have since printed them, and shall follow the matter up the moment the Legislature meets, if Heaven spares my life, unless a more suitable person is sooner appointed as Attorney General. Corrupt the fountains of justice to any people and what need they care for forms of government!

If Mr. Hoyt told Mr. Webb that all the letters copied into my book, or even one-tenth of them were in that box, he was mistaken, and will find it so. We carried its contents to the garret in baskets—carried up the trunk empty—tumbled the miscellaneous papers back—and on the Saturday or the Monday after, the carpenter was ordered by Mr. Goldson to put on a new lock, and did so. How many persons turned over the contents of that and other boxes I do not know. Many persons had access at times to the office, sweepers, carpenters, clerks, porters, &c. but what puzzles me is, *Why did Mr. Hoyt bring to the Custom House, and scatter in parcels, in this and other old boxes belonging to the Government, among other things, love letters, business letters, Ben. Butler's essays on faith and finance, your polite sketches of private life, Bennett's petitions, Stephen Allen's Tammany Hall estimate, and Thad. Phelps's Free-Bank reports!* What had the papers of his private law office and lawsuits, twenty or thirty years old, to do, in 1845, in a Government office! Had he not a law office of his own? Had he not a wife and family and a home? Why not keep such things there, if it was not his wish to keep them where they were; in order to threaten his corrupt friends with exposures? Why was every scrap, every note sent him from 1819 to 1836-7, by Butler and the Van Burens preserved even where he was entreated to destroy them? And if kept, and in a place where he had plundered the people of seven tons of solid silver dollars, why did he leave there the evidence of the corrupt services which had secured his selection as Collector without collecting these curious relics into a box or trunk of his own, making "private" on it, and placing it in charge of an officer? The clerks had been told, and all of us believed, that the box in question contained the law papers of his perpetual lawsuits with the merchants while in office. But it seems he mixed public money with private, public papers, private papers, law papers, Custom House papers, everything in confusion. One good may result. Lamb left a defaulter, and his private dealings with V. P. Aaron Burr are there to the amount of $30,000 and $20,000. Gelston, Swartwout, and Hoyt, all left defaulters. The Poindexter report, my book, and your abuse of me, with some steps to be taken at Washington next winter, will end in sweeping the Custom House as it has not been swept since Jonathan Thompson left it like an honest man. Curtis and Van Ness paid their money faithfully over, but Lawrence is already denounced by Jackson, as the President of one of the defaulting banks. Your influence made him Collector when Van Buren's had got the Democratic Congressmen of this State to unite in petitioning that Van Ness might be ousted. Very shrewd this, Mr. Ritchie, and your conduct shows that you look forwrad to the spoils next December.

I never opened a private or sealed letter in my life, unless where a state of warfare prevailed, which had its own rules. The invoices of the merchants, their papers, entries, &c. I was most scrupulous about, and all records of the department—none could be more so. Is there a merchant or officer of the Customs who can say to the contrary? Was my deportment unbecoming! Was I not unwearied in my efforts to bring the office to order! Can you or any man say ought against my private character! As a citizen am I not entitled to decorous conduct at your hand! Why have you forgotten your age and your position to indulge in improper language and allege that to be true which is not! Am I not frank and candid! Be assured, Sir, that had Hoyt marked "*private*" even on a Custom House trunk no one would have opened it—and had he sealed up any papers and endorsed that they were his private papers no one would have broke it. As it is, the case is very different, and I shall not only be acquitted in a law-court upon legal grounds, but also have a verdict from society that I acted an honorable and proper part. Of course there is not room in this letter to argue the question of propriety, nor to state more facts, but we can come back to it when you have cooled down a little. Yours obediently

W. L. MACKENZIE.

New York September 27, 1845.

P. S. Several Sunday papers and editors interlined.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WARSAW, September 23, 1845.
Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sheriff Backenstos has issued another proclamation, which I enclose, containing the usual amount of falsehoods, which marked his proclamations Nos. 1, 2 and 3. I have learned that Governor Chambers, of Iowa, has ordered one brigade to be in readiness to defend the citizens of Iowa from Mormon aggression. On Monday, McDonough county sent down four delegates, to ascertain the true situation of affairs in this county, and request also the anti-Mormons to send two delegates to McDonough, to meet two delegates from Nauvoo, for the purpose of forming a treaty of peace between the belligerents of Hancock county. The delegates from McDonough say, that the Mormons must and shall leave. I sincerely hope that some arrangements will be entered into, to accomplish their quiet and peaceable removal, and that peace may again be restored. Should this not be the result of the deliberations of the delegates, the anti-Mormons are prepared to take the field with a respectable force, and will not rest until one or the other of the parties are expelled from the county.

The Mormons have commenced their thieving operations on a large scale. About one hundred and fifty head of cattle have been stolen from the old settlers, by the roving band of Mormons that are now prowling over the county. B. F. Marsh, who resides about five miles east of Warsaw, lost, on Sunday night, thirty-one head of fine Durham cattle. All kinds of loose property have been taken. I have been informed that Joshua Cole, of Mechanicsville, left home one day last week, armed with a rifle, pistols and bowie knife, to repair to Warsaw, for the purpose of joining the anti-Mormon forces, and has not been heard from since. It is believed that he has been killed by the party under Backenstos.

The citizens who left Warsaw to seek protection in Missouri, have returned to their homes, and I hope that this will be the last time that they will have occasion to evacuate their town.

As soon as I hear from McDonough, I will advise you what has been done by the delegates, and of the determination of the citizens generally.

Seven o'clock P. M.—I have opened this for the purpose of informing you, that Maj. General McCallen, of the 5th Division Illinois Militia, has ordered out the 3d brigade, under Brig. Gen. W. H. Stapp, and directed Gen. Stapp to proceed forthwith to Hancock county, to protect the lives and property of the citizens, now exposed to a lawless band of Mormons, who are patrolling the county under command of J. B. Backentos, Sheriff, and who, under color of law, is endeavoring to oppress and destroy all such persons as he considers opposed to him and to Mormon tyranny and aggression. Gen. McCallen has advised Col. Williams of the calling out of the 3d brigade, and requests Col. Williams to inform him how affairs stand in the county. Col. Williams has issued his orders this evening, calling out the 4th brigade, he being senior Colonel, and directed the brigade to rendezvous at Warsaw and Carthage, and has advised Maj. Gen. McCallen of this step, and requesting him to sanction this order, which will be done without doubt. Expresses are hourly arriving, which state that the Mormon posse are making a clean sweep in this county. Guards are stationed at all the cross roads, and no person is allowed to pass without a strict search of their persons, and are told that if they make it known, their lives will be the forfeit. The whole county is in a blaze, and nothing but the expulsion of the Mormons will allay the excitement. News of the most cheering kind is pouring in, and if the Anties stand fast, all will be well.

A young gentlemen has just arrived from Keokuk and reports, that the citizens of Keokuk were raising a company of men to drive the Mormons from Sugar Creek settlement, in Lee county, Iowa. Also, that the citizens of Fort Madison were determined to prevent the return of the Mormons who had left Augusta, Iowa Territory, for the purpose of aiding their brethren in Hancock county.

From the St. Louis Republican of September 27.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—Our correspondent in Hancock county, furnishes us but little additional intelligence. When the Boreas left Warsaw, day before yesterday, it was understood that Captain SINGLETON, (who is, we believe, from Schuyler county,) was at Augusta, in Hancock, with several hundred men. They will, we suppose, in the event of a conflict, act with the anties and against the Mormons. A number of men, represented to be from three to four hundred, were expected from Missouri, and two companies from Iowa Territory, during Thursday night—to act with the anties. They would cross in the night, in order that their locality might not be known. The anties were expecting help from other quarters. Colonel WILLIAMS, it is reported, mustered his brigade in the upper end of Adams county. It was reported at Warsaw, that General HARDIN, on his way to the theatre of the difficulties, had crossed the Illinois river at Beardstown, with a small number of men. A body of volunteers, said to be five hundred in number, from Pike county, Illinois, encamped night before last below Quincy, on their way to Hancock county. A day or two will probably bring us some intelligence of a collision between the parties.

From *Springfield*, we have a letter, which says it is doubtful whether the call of GOV. FORD for volunteers, will be responded to, very readily. There is no manifestation of a desire to take part one way or the other, by the people. The Springfield Cadets were ordered to parade on Wednesday, by the O. S., but no parade took place, from sickness and other causes.

A large meeting has been held in McDonough county, immediately east of Hancock county, at which it was resolved to send three hundred armed men to assist the Anti-Mormons. Among the resolutions passed were they following:

Resolved, That we, the people of McDonough county, will not harbor, protect, countenance, nor permit the Mormons, commonly called "Latter Day Saints," to settle or locate within the borders of this county.

Resolved, That it cannot be expected that the people of Hancock should accede to the proposition of the Mormons to purchase their property in Nauvoo.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to agree to no proposition, whereby the anti-Mormons are permitted to sell out to the Mormons, and they, the Mormons, be permitted to remain in Hancock county.

From the N. Y. Morning News.

Census of New York—Fifth City in the World.

With incredible labor and at great expense, we have procured the district returns of population under the State census, and from them compiled a complete census of the City of New York, which may be fully relied on for perfect accuracy. We have compared each Ward with the returns of our previous censusses, viz: the State census of 1825 and '35, and the United States census of 1830 and '40, and annexed to the aggregate the valuation of taxable property at the period of each census.

The result for 1845 presents the anomaly of a decrease of $16,116,020 in the assessed property and an increase of 54,075 in the inhabitants. This latter is an increase of 15 per cent in the last five years, against 13.5 in the preceding five years. The 10th Ward alone shows a remarkable decrease, that would indicate some error. We should be glad if the marshals of that Ward could furnish a solution.

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Wards.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
1st	9,429	11,331	10,389	10,629	11,859
2d	9,345	8,203	7,549	6,304	6,255
3d	10,201	9,509	10,854	11,564	13,490
4th	12,210	12,705	15,429	15,770	20,954
5th	15,093	17,722	18,495	19,159	20,462
6th	20,004	1,570	16,227	19,170	19,128
7th	11,192	15,873	19,241	22,992	25,450
8th	21,265	26,729	25,270	29,054	30,853
9th	10,956	22,810	20,618	24,295	30,595
10th	24,922	16,148	20,926	29,025	20,998
11th	7,341	14,915	26,845	17,092	27,262
12th	7,948	11,908	21,457	13,562	13,573
13th*		12,508	17,420	18,547	22,411
14th†		11,285	17,306	20,235	21,103
15th‡			14,202	17,755	16,431
16th				22,527	40,434
17th§				14,049	27,247
Total	180,086	202,589	270,899	312,710	366,785

*These two Wards were constituted in 1826—the Thirteenth from the Tenth, and the Fourteenth from the Sixth and Eighth. †Set off from the Ninth Ward, 1832. ‡Taken from the Twelfth Ward in 1836. §Taken from the Eleventh in 1837.

The valuations for corresponding years were as follows:

Years.	Population.	Valuation.
1825	180,086	101,103,045
1830	202,589	125,285,518
1835	270,089	218,721,703
1840	312,710	253,344,083
1845	366,785	230,727,143

The population of the city for one hundred and twenty-four years previous was as follows:

1696	4,302	1790	33,131
1731	4,62	1800	60,489
1756	10,381	1810	96,373
1773	21,570	1820	123,706
1786	23,614	1825	166,086

In the short period of one hundred and twenty-five years, the Emporium of America has risen to the sixth rank in the commercial world. She stands, as compared with the leading cities of the world, according to late enumerations as follows:

London	2,360,234	Liverpool	294,847
" proper	125,008	Glasgow	280,000
Paris	900,000	Dublin	240,000
St. Petersburgh	500,000	Amsterdam	207,000
Constantinople	500,000	Madrid	200,000
New York	366,785	Lyons	200,000
Vienna	400,000	Rome	150,000
Moscow	305,000	Mexico	140,000
Berlin	330,702	Edinburgh	134,000
Hamburgh	115,000	Havanna	112,000
Havre	25,018	Bordeaux	95,000

The population of London proper, it will be seen, is but 125,000, but with its suburbs, amounts to 2,560,281. The suburban population of many of the other cities of Europe is included in the returns. If we embrace Brooklyn as the suburbs of New York, which it really is, inasmuch as that its population is composed of those who do their business here, and move over there for convenience—the population of Brooklyn being now 59,925—the population of New York proper would amount to 426,710 souls, and give New York the fifth rank in the commercial world. She has attained this rank almost altogether through her natural advantages, unaided by any of those extraordinary enterprises which have of late given such an impulse to the prosperity of Boston.

FROM MEXICO.

The Vera Cruz advices, brought by the U. S. steamer Princeton at Pensacola, are to the 15th September. The Washington Union has a letter giving a variety of items of Mexican intelligence, from which we extract the following:

"There appears not the least reason to apprehend a declaration of war at present. A proposition to that effect was sent to Congress by the Executive about the same time with the loan-bill; but it has not been acted upon, nor is it expected to be taken up. This is probably what government desired, as all thinking men were convinced of the folly of declaring war in the miserably unprepared state of the country. There is no doubt the government *did* hope to collect a force rapidly, march suddenly upon Texas, and forestall or surprise our troops. Of course they have failed in this; but their intention still is, to begin hostilities in that quarter without any further declaration. In this desire the nation is certainly unanimous, nor is there shown by government, press, or people, the least disposition to negotiate with the United States.

"General Paredes was at San Louis Potosi, two hundred and sixty miles from Mexico, and more than four hundred from Matamoras, at the last accounts, which are up to the 1st September. He has 6,000 or 7,000 men miserably clad and armed.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION, (5th day). This Convention adjourned last night just before 11 o'clock, not *sine die*, but to re-assemble at 9 o'clock this morning. The debate respecting Bishop Onderdonk, and his case, was continued from 9 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, till 3 P. M., and then from 6 P. M. to nearly 11 P. M. Of course, it is not in the power of the press to do more than give a sketch of such a long debate, such as our readers will find in our columns.

The proceedings were decorus, although animated, all day. The President's opening speech invoking peace and order, had a marked effect. The Convention will undoubtedly adjourn *sine die* to-day.—*N. Y. Express Sept.* 30.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamer Atlas, on her downward trip, and the steamer Senate came in contact on Monday night, below Rising Sun. The Senate was split open to the capstan and otherwise considerably damaged, but her officers succeeded in getting her to shore. She had just been purchased for the trade on the Cumberland river, and the delay which her owners will experience, will add greatly to the damage, which we understood to be some 400 or 500 dollars.—*Cincinnati Gazette, October first.*

THE PRESS AND TYPE OF MR. CLAY.—C. M. Clay very properly refused to have any thing to do with the press and the type of which T. F. Marshall, J. B. Clay and their coadjutors took possession, and which they shipped to Cincinnati. We presume, of course, he will bring an action for damages against those gentlemen, so that they may yet have to pay dearly for their whistle.—*Cin. Herald.*

☞ Three feet water in the channel at Louisville on the 30th ult.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 4, 1845.

The Post says the Hoyt letters were stolen—the "box broken open and robbed." This is not true, by Mr. McKenzie's showing.

The editor of the Post makes a great ado, because we stated that the revelation of the iniquities of Van Buren, Butler & Co., was as great a favor to the public, as the revelation of the existence of a gang of horse thieves. The editor says:

"No two men in the nation, have, throughout life, been more *exemplary in conduct* than Mr. Van Buren and B. F. Butler, and yet in the columns of a paper making daily professions of great regard for decency and moderation, we find the above vile paragraph."

We ask the editor of the Post to answer the question—do the letters of Van Buren and Butler, published in M'Kenzie's book exhibit their conduct as *exemplary*? If not, how can the Post say that no two men in the nation have been more *exemplary* in their conduct. Heaven help the nation if they are the most exemplary men in it! Does the Post deny the genuineness of those letters! Mr. Van Buren does not, or Mr. Butler either. How, then, can the Post outrage common sense by such an assertion as is contained in the above paragraph! "Exemplary conduct!"

Will the Post listen to the following portrait, drawn from the letters, not by a Whig paper, but by one which has probably said as many hard things of the Whig party as any paper in the country:

"The public, without any act of its own, is put in possession of the private correspondence, so that it is no longer private. The extracts made by the whig papers are full of all kinds of wickedness—cheating, lying, hypocrisy, swindling, gambling. A mass of viler corruption has probably never been laid before the eye of the public. Incorruptible Anti-Bank Democrats are shown intriguing for Banks, to be chartered for their own special benefit. Pious men are revealed speculating heartlessly in politics upon the ignorance of the public. Men high in office are seen gambling by system—calculating the chances of party-warfare, and betting their thousands accordingly. The whole system of gross humbuggery, by which, under artful appeals to the principles and generous instincts of the people, they are used as instruments in the hands of sinister demagogues, is laid bare, in its secret springs and interior contrivances."

Will the Post editor say that this is not a true portrait—how then, can he say that the conduct of Van Buren, Butler & Co. has been exemplary! It was in view of the enormous rascalities of these men, as exhibited by their letters that we made the remark complained of by the Post. No gang of horse thieves ever did as much mischief, or were as great a nuisance to community, or exerted so baneful an influence as these men, according to their letters as published by M'Kenzie. The editor of the Post may roll up his eyes in holy horror at our language, but he knows it is not any stronger than the case deserves. The offence "is rank and smells to heaven," and all the Post's twistings cannot screen the culprits from the public odium they deserve.

Hon. H. M. Brackenridge the Pittsburgh Fire.

The most of our readers will recollect the very beautiful, graphic and correct description of our Great Fire, in a letter published in the National Intelligencer, and signed "WM. BRACKENRIDGE."

This letter was very extensively published throughout the United States, and in Europe, and no doubt did much towards extending to us the sympathies and aid of our fellow citizens. The author of this letter has hitherto remained unknown. Mr. FOSTER, in his account of the Fire, introduces the letter as follows:

"The following description of the fire, written by a stranger in our city, has been considered by many of our citizens the best account published, conveying a better idea of its rapidity and destructiveness, than any that could be given by a person interested in the property destroyed, for reasons which will be apparent to our readers."

The author of this graphic letter we have ascertained, is Hon. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Antimasonic and Whig candidate for the Legislature. The mistake in signing it "WM!" was doubtless made in the Intelligencer office. We refer to it now for the purpose, not only of showing the heartfelt sympathy of Mr. BRACKENRIDGE for us in our time of trial, but also to call attention to a remark in that letter on the subject of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Great injustice has been done to Mr. BRACKENRIDGE by the Post, and by that deserter from the Antimasonic and Whig ranks, FRANCIS KARNS, in relation to the Railroad.

We, therefore, beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to the following extract from the letter referred to, which was written the day after the fire, and long before there was any talk about the nominations to the Legislature. After a most thrilling and truthful description of the fire, the letter proceeds:

"In the course of little more than three hours, twelve thousand men, women and children, nearly all in comfortable circumstances, saw themselves houseless and destitute. But they were not homeless, for their less unfortunate fellow citizens, not immediate victims of the calamity, opened their houses to them, saying "You have lost every thing, but come, we will share with you." The next morning I passed through the smoking ruins. So intense had been the heat, that scarcely any appearance of wood was to be seen; even the ashes had disappeared. But for the smoke and recent appearances, it might have been taken for the ruins of some ancient city, long since destroyed. Although familiar with the spot for fifty years, having seen almost every house erected, it was with great difficulty that I could recognize the places where once stood the most familiar dwellings. I met many of the sufferers and received a cordial grasp of the hand as they passed on. There was no appearance of unmanly dejection; their sympathizing fellow-citizens expressed deeper sorrow than those who looked upon the wreck of all they possessed. The reflection constantly uppermost with me was: Is there any hope that this ruin will be repaired? Can Pittsburgh ever recover from this blow? Will not the elastic, enterprising spirit of my unfortunate fellow-citizens *be forever prostrated?* These are melancholy thoughts.

Yet I read in the countenances of many of the chief sufferers a noble courage and resolution, which seemed to say: "There is no despair; we will try it again." In fact, there is life and health left, and mind, and the bold indomitable spirit of enterprise. There is the sympathy and aid of their fellow-citizens throughout the Union; donations will be liberally made; capital will flow in; and, best of all, *there is the resignation to, and reliance on, the inscrutable ways of Providence.* The part of the city destroyed was the original town, the greater part of it held by the first settlers and their descendants; the ground of immense value, but never raised to speculative prices; because the holders could say, if my lot is worth ten thousand dollars to another it is worth as much to me. The buildings were the gatherings of industry of families, and therefore as diversified as their fortunes." But when other buildings shall rise up in their places, it will be on a uniform plan. It is a sad, sad thing to see so many of my old friends reduced from decent competence and affluence to absolute poverty.

"The calamity has overtaken us at an unhappy and critical period. Business was rapidly reviving; confidence had returned, under the belief that the policy of the administration of Mr. POLK would be conservative. Men of different parties had dropped politics, and seemed resolved to go to work and attend to their business. The good feeling which prevailed, and the hope which animated, may serve to buoy them up, and urge them to mighty efforts, worthy of a people formed and created under our ennobling political institutions. I have said the period was *critical*, because of the effort now making to bring the *railroad* to Pittsburgh, *which will decide at once the question of the head of navigation on the Ohio. Our city would then secure the advantages designed for her by nature.* Thirty years ago, when introduced to that great statesman, ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, he observed to me: "There are three great points in the United States: New York, Pittsburgh and N

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing mostof the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
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BUSINESS CARDS.

For 16 lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" " "	Sixmonths	5 00

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 7, 1845.

LOCOFOCO DECEPTION.

Never were a people more grossly deceived and humbugged than Pennsylvanians have been by the Locofocos in regard to the Tariff. Before the Presidential election they avowed themselves warm friends of the Tariff, and of the Tariff of 42. They solemnly assured the people that Mr. Polk was in favor of the Tariff. Under these solemn assurances the vote of Pennsylvania was given to Polk, and now before the first Congress has convened, the mandate has gone forth *from* the White House, through the Secretary of the Treasury and the official paper, that the Tariff must be reduced. But what do Pennsylvania Locofocos say in this time of danger to our great interest? Do they remonstrate, and tell Mr. Polk that they did not so understand it. Nothing of the kind. They either sit dumb, or they meekly acquiesce in the decision of the administration. The *Harrisburgh Reporter*, Gov. Shunk's organ, publishes the views of Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren adverse to the Tariff, and then remarks:

"The question is assuming new importance every day, and every thing satisfies us that Mr. Walker *was right* in declaring that "THE TARIFF MUST BE REDUCED TO THE REVENUE STANDARD."

Who could have believed six months ago, that such a declaration could have been made, in so short a time, by the official organ of the state.—But even in this county are the Locofocos endeavoring quietly to cover the Tariff with odium, and render it obnoxious to the working classes, thereby preparing to take an open stand against it, which they dare not do at present. To say nothing of the denunciations of the Tariff, the declarations that it ought to be reduced, &c., which meet you daily in common conversation, witness the tendency of the speeches of the leaders of "Nativism," those allies of the Locofocos. They denounce the Tariff as intended for the capitalists, as not benefitting the laboring classes, &c. Similar language we hear is used at the meetings of the Cotton operatives, which are addressed solely we believe by Locofocos and Birneyites. They say the Tariff is for the Manufacturers, the capitalists, and does not help the workingman. All this is intended to operate against the Whig Tariff. We fear that the people will have to pass through another scene of distress and financial ruin, which will certainly be caused by a reduction of the Tariff, before they will rightfully understand the gross deceptions, and the hypocrisy of the Locofoco party, and the ruinous tendency of their measures.

THE TURN-OUT.

After the article in another column was written, we learned that the Cotton operatives and their friends surrounded Blackstock's Factory, tore down the gate, and a portion of the fence, broke into the yard, and rushed into the factory and compelled the girls at work to quit. In doing this, they treated Mr. Blackstock, who was trying to defend his premises, very roughly. They also proceeded to Mr. Moorehead's Factory, and also broke into his yard, tearing down the fence, and compelling the hands to quit. The consequence, we presume, will be, that the Factories will remain closed for the present, and probably all winter. This must produce great want and misery, and have a most disastrous effect upon the welfare of the city.

Last evening a meeting was held in the Old Court House by the operatives and their friends. Some resolutions were passed in favor of standing out, calling upon the citizens to support the girls during the strike. Several persons addressed the meeting. Among them was Thos. J. Bigham, Esq., who avowed himself in favor of the ten hours system, but whether he was in favor of the strike or not, we could scarcely tell.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

William Larimer, Esq., at too late an hour for insertion to-day, laid before us a letter from Cassius M. Clay in which he avows his determination to publish his paper in Lexington. We rejoice to hear it. The letter is dated, "Lexington, September 26, 1845." We take the following extract:

"In the meantime, I stand my ground—on my native soil, intending to live out my days in the spirit of a freeman, preferring death to slavery, or voluntary retreat. My paper will appear again in a few days, from this same scene of cowardly outrage. I cannot fight a whole community, but from my birthright, the liberty of speech and the press, "ten thousand" nor two hundred thousand such men as the rebels of the 18th of August shall not drive me; they may kill, but cannot conquer me!"

☞The National Intelligencer copies our remarks concerning the bitter hostility of the "Natives" to the Whig party, and their determination to ruin it, without any hope of benefitting themselves, and introduces them as follows:

"It grieves us sorely that the occurrences in our neighborhood, and the *spirit of mischief* and even of *malice* against the Whig party which has exhibited itself at Baltimore since the election of Wednesday last, give but too much color to the following paragraph."

If there was any thing wanting to prove the object and tendency of the "Native" party, the fact that they have formed organizations only in *Whig* counties in this State, is conclusive. All can see that its only effect can be to injure the Whig party and benefit the Locofocos. And this is the object of the "Native" leaders in this county. If they can secure the election of any part, or all of the Locofoco ticket, they will rejoice over it as a "Native" triumph. It is high time that the Whig party frowned down every pretended Whig who favoured the formation of these factions.

Conviction of an Anti-Renter.—John Van Steenberg charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Steel, has been tried at Delhi, and found *guilty of murder!* It is not certain that he fired, but he was on the ground armed and disguised. Some twenty or thirty other persons were on the ground, all of whom will probably be found guilty. The prisoner is a little over 21 years of age. He was remanded for sentence.

☞The Turn Out.—Every thing remained quiet in Allegheny, yesterday. The Factories are all stopped, and will until the operatives come to their senses.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

Great Excitement—The Mob Spirit.

The excitement in Allegheny, with regard to the turn-out, has become most intense, and has exhibited itself in conduct disgraceful to the city, and shameful in a civilized community. Last week, as we have been informed, quite a disposition was manifested by a large number of the more respectable among the operatives to go to work on the old system, as the manufacturers had declared their inability to comply with their demand, while the factories in the east ran twelve and a half hours.

It was therefore concluded by the Factories to start on yesterday morning. But the agitators, not satisfied with the mischief already wrought, called a meeting of the Cotton operatives and their friends on Saturday evening. At this meeting, (which was presided over by T. M. Carothers, Birney candidate for the Legislature, who has been a prime mover in this affair from the beginning, and who has much to answer to this community for his conduct in this matter,) inflammatory speeches and appeals were made by such men as R. C. Fleeson, a man by the name of Paulson, and we believe by one named Watson, and others, and resolutions were passed refusing to go to work. The bait was held out, too, that money would be distributed on Monday, and the poor girls were cheered with the hope of finally coercing the manufacturers, if they would only hold out, though these men must have known that the manufacturers would not, because they could not, grant their request.

On Monday morning four of the factories started, with a small number of hands each; but those in favor of holding out, backed by a gang of levellers, surrounded the factories and endeavored to prevent persons from going in, and by threats and abuse, tried to induce those at work to turn-out. At Mr. Blackstock's factory a great crowd gathered, and prevented a great many who wished peaceably to go to work from carrying out their intentions. They also tried to break open the door, but were prevented by the Mayor and police. At Mr. Gray's factory, they tried to force open the door, and it was with some difficulty the Mayor and police forced them out of the yard, and fastened the gate. The girls made free use of the mud in the streets, and some of those who were assisting the Mayor were finely plastered.

But it is to the moral aspects we wish to draw particular attention. The "young ladies" as the agitators love to call them in their speeches, displayed a degree of moral turpitude, of malice and revengeful passion, painful to contemplate. A gentleman told us he never heard worse language in his life. This is a natural result of the course pursued by the agitators. They have called these females together night after night, in the open air, in the midst of a crowd of men and boys, all mixed together indiscriminately, and have addressed their passions, tickled their vanity, and excited them against their employers, and against every person in the community who condemned their course. What could be expected from this, but that the minds of these unfortunate young females should be contaminated, and that they should imbibe the feelings and passions of those who addressed them. We do not blame the girls and children half as much as those who have brought these evils upon them. We have no doubt at all if they could be left to their own feelings, unswayed by prejudice and passion, they would go to work. It is such men as Joe Barker, T. M. Carothers, R. C. Fleeson, R. H. Kerr, Edward Smith, the man they call Watson, and others of the like cast, who have taken the lead in this matter, who should be held by the community responsible for all the immoralities, mobs, and injury this turn-out has caused, or may cause.

It is high time the respectable and orderly part of community took this matter in hand. The very foundations of all good order, good morals, and peace and tranquility will be destroyed, if these things continue. You may remain quiet and think it does not concern you, but you will awake when too late to the consequences of permitting the mob spirit to become rife among you.

We again repeat our suggestions to the manufacturers, of making a public announcement of their willingness to adopt the ten-hour system whenever it can be made general. By so doing they will disarm the agitators of their most effective weapon. They are this far right, that ten-hours is long enough for females to work. No one doubts that. It would give us unfeigned satisfaction to see this system introduced with success. We do not ask the manufacturers to do it now because we believe they cannot. But we do think they ought to give it their favor. This much is right for them to do, and having done this no reasonable man will ask them to do more.

ROBERT H. KERR.

This man is the Locofoco candidate for Clerk of the Court. He has been one of the foremost in addressing the factory girls, and in exciting them to hold out. Yesterday forenoon, when Mr. Gray's factory was surrounded with the mob, and while he was going for the Mayor and police, he met this Mr. Kerr, and pointing to the mob, requested him, as he had been one of the instigators of the present movement, to go and address the operatives, and use the influence he had acquired with them, to suppress the riot. "Mr. Gray," said this champion of Democracy "*my beard is long, I must go and get shaved!*" and with a smirk and a leer he passed on, and left Mr Gray to contend as best he could. Nero fiddled when Rome was burning!

"Down with Protection"

We call the attention of the friends of the Tariff, of all parties, to the language at the head of this article, which is now used by the Locofoco supporters of the administration throughout the country. We give one extract for proof, as it is very similar to language we hear in this community now-a-days. The *Louisville Democrat*, Mr. Polk,s organ in that city, of Oct. 3, in an article denouncing the manufacturing interests of the country, has the following remarks:

"These are the beauties of the Tariff—*down with the whole system of protection*; it is vicious and unsound—nothing can be worse for the working men of the country. Let all such treat the sophistry and hypocrisy of coon quackery as it deserves. It is the labor of the country which pays these nabobs of the boom, their exhorbitant per cent, through the *iniquitous tariff*. Capital produces nothing without the arm and hand.—These pay the tariff, on home productions to pampered corporations—and for what return! Only that they may extort thirteen hours toil from the poor children whom the iniquitous system has forced into the factory.

Their proscription we need hardly notice; that's nothing more than every one knew they were guilty of before. The way to proscribe proscription is to proscribe all coondom. We can tolerate any thing but intolerance and insufferable insolence. Those who set up claim to all the intelligence and all the decency, will of course claim all the power; and the only course left to their opponents is to behead them, and give their intelligence and decency to the commons.

From the National Intelligencer.

The good People of the United States, and especially the Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Farmers, are requested to bestow their whole attention on the following article, for as long a time at least as it will take to read it.

Uniontown, (Pa.) September, 30, 1845.

Hon. Robert J. Walker,

Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States.

Sir:—I have just seen your circular containing forty questions addressed to certain manufacturers of the United States, from which it appears that the present Administration have determined to reduce the present tariff (if they can) to a uniform standard of twelve and a half per cent.

This being an important official paper, the foundation of a hostile movement against the protective policy, it has doubtless been the joint production of the President and his Cabinet, or (if draughted by yourself) has been submitted for their consideration and approval.

Regarding it in this light, I beg leave to call your attention and that of the public to some portions of this important circular.

The 29th, 30th, and 31st interrogatories I consider the most important, as indicating the precise standard to which the President and his Cabinet have determined to reduce the tariff of 1842, viz. to twelve and a half per cent, *horizontal*; that is, twelve and a half per cent, upon every thing alike.

That the public may judge for themselves I copy these interrogatories word for word from the circular itself:

Question "29th. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to twelve and a half per cent., with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?"

"30th. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?"

"31st. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent?"

"Twelve and a half per cent, on all imports" seems, then, to be "the revenue standard" to which you, as the organ of this Administration, propose to reduce the present tariff. Now, sir, having indicated your "revenue standard," viz. twelve and a half per cent., I have only to regret that you did not at the same time indicate the amount of revenue required. Allow me, sir, to supply this omission. You will want at least twenty-four millions of dollars a year; the Treasury estimates make it nearly twenty-seven millions.

Now, sir, permit me in turn to propound a few questions, which I hope will be answered for public satisfaction through the official organ of the Government, "the Union," editorially or otherwise.

First. Would twelve and a half per cent. assessed upon all the imports of the present year, including tea, coffee, and the free list, be sufficient to pay *one half* of the amount of revenue required at your revenue standard of twelve and a half per cent.?

[It would not, and you know it. Our whole imports for consumption amount to less than one hundred millions of dollars a year; for the last four years the average is less than ninety millions. Twelve and a half per cent. upon one hundred millions would give twelve and a half millions of *gross* revenue, and deducting from this three millions for expenses of collection, drawbacks, bounties, &c., and you have left but nine millions and a half *nett* revenue, instead of twenty-four or twenty-five millions—the amount required.]

Second. What *increase* of foreign imports would be required to supply this deficiency of revenue, say fifteen millions?

[Answer. One hundred and twenty-five millions. The whole of the specie in the United States is estimated at about seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. So that all the United States would not pay, by forty five millions of dollars, for the increased imports required to supply one year's revenue at twelve and a half per cent., the "standard" proposed by the present Administration!]

Third. Reduce the tariff to twelve and a half per cent. and how will you supply the revenue, now scarcely sufficient at an average duty of thirty-four and a half per cent.? Will you supply it by direct taxation, exchequer bills, borrowing, or bankruptcy!

[These are hard questions, but they must be answered. The People demand it.]

Fourth. When all the specie in the United States will not pay by forty-five millions for the foreign imports required for revenue the first year under your system, and when the banks of course suspend and break, and their paper becomes valueless, how are you to pay for the next year's importations, having neither money nor credit left!

Fifth. Will not a reduction of the tariff to twelve and a half per cent. (less than has ever been thought of or seriously suggested before) effectually ruin every mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer in the United States! At twelve and a half per cent. what will become, sir, of—

The Shoemakers, who are now protected by a duty of	60 per ct.
Tailors, who have	50 do
Blacksmiths	43 do
Saddlers	35 do
Tanners	45 do
Tinners	35 do
Iron-masters	75 do
Woollen manufacturers	40 do
Cotton do	100 do
Glass-makers	120 do
Paper-makers	70 do
And the *Farmers*, who are protected by the following duties:	
On Wool	40 per ct.
Wheat	40 do
Beef and Pork.	80 do
Spirits	120 do
Cheese	95, &c.!

Reduce these protective dutics to twelve and a half per cent. and will not all these be sacrificed and ruined together!

Sixth. When the mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers are thus destroyed, our specie all exported, our banks broke, and their paper worthless, why insult a bankrupt people by asking them "If twelve and a half per cent. will cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital!" The only answer they can give you is this: "Sir, your policy has left us without capital and without employment; we must therefore beg, and when all are beggars, whom, sir, are we to beg from!"

But, in conclusion, permit me in all seriousness to inquire, when it is manifest that twelve and a half per cent. upon our whole imports, including tea and coffee, would not yield one half the revenue required to carry on the Government, why expose yourself and the Administration to ridicule, if not execration, by talking in an important official paper about *reducing the tariff to twelve and a half per cent.?*

In the present and prospective condition of the revenue and expenditures, would it not be much more consistent and sensible to talk of *increasing* rather than *reducing* the tariff to "the revenue standard!"

But enough for the present. I may address you again shortly, but would be glad in the mean time to see some satisfactory answer to the foregoing questions in the official organ of the Government at Washington. It is due to the Public, and ought to be given.

Yours, very respectfully, S

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

The Blockade Raised.—The brig Warsaw, Captain Herbert, arrived this morning from Rio Grande, having left on the 12th of August. A passenger informs us that previous to her sailing a steamer arrived from Monte Video, bringing the important news that the British and French Ministers, with a number of foreign merchants, had arrived at that place, having broken off all official communication with the Buenos Ayres Government; that the British ships of war had captured the Buenos Ayrean fleet and sent them to that city. The blockade of Montevideo was consequently raised, and trade had been resumed.

We are not at all sorry to hear that the British and French are putting an end to the interminable and bloody squabble, which has never deserved to be dignified with the name of war. We are only sorry that our own Government has not a hand in the pacification.

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Warsaw, Sept. 25, 1845.

Below I send you a memorandum of such depredations as have been committed by the Mormons within eight or ten miles of Warsaw, that have come to my knowledge:

Francis Kerns, who removed from his house with his family, has had all his loose property, consisting of beds, bedding, cooking and farming utensils, 15 bee stands, 18 head of cattle, about 100 bushels thrashed wheat, and two stacks of oats stolen. His corn field was entered by twelve or fifteen wagons from Nauvoo, gathered and taken to that city. On the 21st instant, at night, B. F. Marsh, Rodolphus Chandler and Robert Ayres, had sixty-eight head of cattle stolen: they were followed by Mr. Denny, who saw them driving on the Nauvoo road. He thinks there were from 100 to 150 in the drove. About forty head belonging to inhabitants of Warsaw, that range in that neighborhood, cannot be found. While Rodolphus Chandler was in Warsaw, on the 22d inst., in day time, fourteen persons, one of whom was recognized as a Mormon, named Winters, entered his house and stole everything moveable therefrom, and drove away about 25 head of sheep. He has now nothing left but his house and land, with a sick family to provide for.

Thomas J. Taylor has had 15 head of cattle driven away; Mathew Gray, near Montibello, eight head of cattle and two of horses, stolen from his stable last night. John Wills, who is sick, and has been confined to his bed three weeks, has had all his cattle driven away and his bee gum stolen.

Edward Daw, William Fleming, Thomas Crawford, Cyrus Felt, have had cattle taken from them, but I cannot ascertain the definite number. All the cattle that were in the habit of ranging in the prairie between Warsaw and Carthage, Colonel Samuel Chandler informs me, that from his house, he has been in the habit of seeing more than 500 head of cattle, now hardly one is to be seen.

The above persons are now in the county—more than half of the old citizens have forsaken their homes, leaving their property behind, and their loss cannot be correctly ascertained until they return About Carthage, the county seat, the depredations are as numerous as about Warsaw The posse, who are on horse, and are encamped in the court house, steal provisions for themselves and horses.

They took some of Hamilton's, the tavern keeper's cattle, from his boys as they were driving them up. Hamilton went to Backenstos, the Mormon Sheriff, who has command of the posse, to have them returned. Instead of this, Backenstos told him to shoot the damned rascals. He would not have the cattle returned, although repeatedly asked. To-day, I understand about 200 Mormons, a part of the posse have gone to St. Mary's twelve miles east of Carthage. It seems that portion of the county must be made to suffer the calamities that have befallen us in the western part.

It is my opinion, that in ten days from this time, unless an army is marched forthwith into Hancock, the farmers in the county will be utterly ruined by the loss of their property—every hour brings reports of some new depredations.

In haste, yours.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pursuant to a call, a number of the Antimasons and Whigs of Peebles Township, met at the public school room in East Liberty, on Friday evening the third day of October, to consult together in relation to the proper course to be taken to further the prosperity of the Antimasonic and Whig party at the approaching election.—The meeting was organized by calling Thomas Davidson, Esquire to the chair, and appointing Dr. John Wilson Secretary.

On motion of Benjamin L. Spahr, a committee of three were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting. Said committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Benjamin L. Spahr, Phineas Reynolds and Samuel Crawford. During the absence of the above committee, Thomas J. Bigham, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting—he responded to the call in a few very neat and appropriate remarks. The committee, through their chairman, B. L. Spahr, reported the following resolutions, which were accepted and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we deem it highly expedient that a committee of vigilance be appointed for Peebles Township for the ensuing general election.

Resolved, That as Antimasons and Whigs, we see no cause for ceasing to make efforts to sustain our principles.

Resolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the men chosen by the late Antimasonic and Whig Convention to represent us in the Legislature, and that we will give them our individual support.

Resolved, That we see no good cause for the recent division-line drawn between those who fought side by side during the ever memorable campaign of 1840.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee of vigilance, viz: David Irwin, Samuel Fulton, John Murdock, Jr., William Burgess, George Bailey, Luke B. Davison, Samuel Crawford, John Wilson, George A. Bayard, Lewis J. Noble, Wm. E. Noble, Charles W. Earnest, Benjamin L. Spahr, Peter Peterson, George W. Irwin, James Lutch, James Woodson, Joshua Ross, William Murdock James Murdock, Washington Kaufman, Willliam Young, Thomas McCleary, J. Beitler, Thomas Liggett, Thomas Aiken, Alexander Gray, William Wamcassel and George E. Peebles.

Dr. Joshua Wilson and William N. Burchfield being called on, addressed the meeting in a few very appropriate observations.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers favorable to our party. On motion adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 11th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

THO. DAVIDSON, Ch'mn.

John Wilson, Sec'y.

☞The following article was handed us by a very respectable farmer, with a request for publication. We give it with the hope that it may lead some headstrong people to reflection:

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Messrs. Editors—Should the Cotton Manufacturers take the hint thrown out by your correspondent, and have large boarding houses established for the factory girls, it would be a great blessing to a class of girls at present beneath the notice of your Agrarian Philanthropists. I mean that class of servants that work throughout the country, who have to work long hours, say 14 or 15 hours per day and receive but from 50 to 75 cents per week. Were such boarding houses established in connection with the factories, it would be hailed with delight by the poor man and the small farmer, as it would give their children a chance of earning an independence they can never attain in their present circumstances, and it would also give the present factory girls a chance (as their services could then be dispensed with) of going to the country for their health and trying how they liked the wash tub, the milking the cows, 15 hours work per day, and seventy-five cents per week. A COUNTRYMAN.

The Electric Light.—We are favored, says the Ohio Union, with the following extract from a letter received by Thomas J. Gallagher, Esq., from Capt. King, under date of London, Sept. 2:

The great question of sustaining the light is perfectly and entirely settled; it is sustained with as much ease as a gas light: as long as the electricity is applied, just so long there is the light, *steady and unwavering*. There is no question as to its applicability to light houses, streets, large buildings, signals, and when so applied it will be greatly economical over gas, or any other method of lighting. Whether it can be subdivided into small lights for common house lighting, is a question yet to be settled, and upon this Mr. Starr is now engaged. It is valuable enough as it stands, but we do not wish to leave it open to improvement by others.

☞The Erie Railroad subscription, at last accounts, amounted to $2,850,000. The work will now certainly go on.

☞We learn that the elder Mr. Blackstock was not molested at all at the attack on his factory. Our informant was mistaken.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA

Fifteen days Later from Europe

By the arrival of the steamship Cambria, at Boston, we have fifteen days later advices from Europe.

It is stated that orders have been sent out from England within the last two months, to the amount of three millions sterling, for the importation of foreign grain, under the expectation that it will be required before the harvest of 1846, either to be mixed with English grain, or to be used seperately.

The present excited state of affairs in the United States, growing out of the Mexican dispute, and the feeling which, far no wise or pacific purpose, has been evoked there to present a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question—these combined causes are said to have determined the Government to increase materially our force in Canada and the North American colonies. Such is the current rumor of the day.

The accounts from Germany state that the hop crops in that country this year have been light. Referring to this deficiency a correspondent says, "tell the Americans to ship largely of this article to the continent."

The iron trade is again in a healthy state, and prices are advancing.

The Queen has returned from her German tour; and, to cement still stronger the intimate personal friendship which has sprung up between her and Louis Philippe, she called on her way home, at the Chateau d'Eu, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the Citizen King.

The *potatoes* are very seriously injured, this season, in Great Britain and on the continent, by the *rot*—the same disease which so greatly diminished the crop in this country last year. The injury has been so general as to excite very considerable alarm. On the continent the crop has been all but destroyed, and in Holland, Belgium, and the north of France, the most serious fears of a famine were entertained—so serious that the exportation of food was rigidly prohibited, and all duties on the importation of it rescinded. In England the price of every kind of corn has risen, in consequence of the calamity which has overtaken the potato crop.

A letter from Constantinople, published in the Times and dated August 28, brings intelligence of another battle between the Russians, under General Wovenzoff, and some Poles, who, under Schamil, were in the Circassian service. The former attacked the latter at the stronghold of Dargo, and the conflict is described as having been most desperate and prolonged. About 30,000 Russian troops were in action, opposed to about half that number of entrenched Circassians. The Russian General lost about 8,000 men, with 4 aids-de camp and 40 officers, in the various assaults. Schamil at length evacuated the stronghold of Dargo. It is added, that he succeeded in cutting his way through the Russian army and in carrying off his guns and ammunition. After this he took up a fresh position on the outskirts of the Russian army, and the Russian General saw fit to withdraw his troops from the mountains and retire upon Tiflis. It is said that he intends, after making a new disposition of his forces, to advance again into the mountains and recommence operations. But it was also rumored that the campaign for the season had come to a close.

One of our papers mentions a rumor that the British Government has determined to increase the naval and military force in Canada and the other British North American colonies.

O'Connell is still at Darrynane, sending letters to the Repeal Association. He is soon to leave his residence to attend "monster meetings" about to be held in Kerry, Mayo and Tipperary. His efforts to procure a reconciliation and union between the Repealers and Orange men have been signally unsuccessful. His son, John O'Connell, is still active and prominent among the Repealers.

The crops, it is conceded, will be very good, notwithstanding the beautiful weather which prevailed when the last steamer arrived, had been succeeded by abundant rains. The grain, however, is generally of an inferior quality, and prices have raised considerably in consequence of this and the failure of the potatoe crop. The crops in Northern Europe and on the Vistula and Elbe, have been almost destroyed by immense floods.

Last week a pugilistic contest for the championship of England, took place between Caunt and Bendigo, for £200. The men fought ninety three rounds in two hours and ten minutes, when Bendigo was declared the winner, by the referee; but the decision is disputed by Caunt, and the battle money is at present withheld. This sport, once so popular in England, has been for a number of years on the decline.

From France.—The Paris papers have been quite fully occupied with comments on the condition and prospects of this country. They seem to agree that the rapid advancement of our commerce and general industry is very extraordinary, and that it will in the end work the overthrow of the overshadowing power of Great Britain.

Marshal Bougead has arrived in France and was on a visit to Marshal Soult, whose office it is rumored he is ambitious of obtaining.

The great Northern Railway, which will unite Paris with Belgium, and with England, has been adjudged to a company, at the head of which is M. Rothschild, Baring Brothers, and the chiefs of other great mercantile houses of England and France. The company will have the privilege of working the railway for thirty-eight years, repaying the State the sum it has dispensed in forming it, and giving it up at the end of that time, with all the locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c. The railway is the longest and most important existing in France. It is not expected however to produce a greater interest to the shareholders than between five and six per cent. Several companies were formed to bid for it, but fearing that their competition would be injurious to each other, they formed themselves into one great company concern.

The fashions in dress at present are the most ridiculous that can be imagined. Men wear tiny hats, with scarcely any brims; coats almost without tails, trousers without straps, and about a yard wide at the ankles; tremendous waistcoats, of the fashion and the dimensions worn in the year of grace 1745; enormous watch ribbons, bearing ponderous bunches of seals. The ladies wear robes fitting tight to the body, and buttoning up to the chin like a soldier's jacket; paletots, fastened in every respect like those of men, only made of silk; and bonnets resembling corpulent and apoplectic coal-scuttles.—*Liverpool Times.*

The steamer *Great Britain*, arrived at Liverpool from this city on the morning of Monday the 16th of September after a run of 15½ days. Her passengers presented an address to the Captain, in which they congratulate him on the success of the experiment; in their address occurs this passage:

"As regards the Great Britain steam-ship, we beg to observe, that the voyage has not been so rapidly performed as had been expected, because every advantage has not yet been taken of her admirable qualities, and a sufficiency of steam is not produced to work the engines with the power for which they are calculated.

"In all other respects we consider the Great Britain to be unrivalled: her motions ar remarkably easy, her accomodations commodious and airy."

She sailed from this port at 4 o'clock P. M. of Saturday Aug. 30, and had made at noon on each subsequent day the following distances:—146, 190, 160 212, 196, 220, 170, 160, 178, 287, 270, 213, 200 miles.

The money article of the London Times gives the following as an estimate of the condition of the railway mania:

Seventy four railways completed,	103,166,220
Branches projected,	35,000,000
707 new companies,	464,698,656
Total capital,	£602,864,876

This is independent of the enormous sum which it is proposed to invest in foreign and colonial railways.

Temperance in Prusia.—The soldiers serving in the Prussian dominions have been allowed by the government to receive, instead of their daily rations of brandy, the value of the same in money. This step is calculated to promote the principles of the temperance societies, which through their officers, have formally returned thanks to the King for the privilege thus conferred.

ITALY.

Rome, September 3—On the *fete* day of St. Louis, King of France, the Pope attended divine service at the French chapel, and expressed himself in a very flattering manner towards the French nation. He was received at the chapel door by the French ambassador, who had the honor of opening the door of his Holiness's carriage—(noble employ for the ambassador of a great nation!) and afterwards had the still greater honor of kissing the Pope's great toe.

The Pope is, I am sorry to say, in a declining state of health. He is sadly plagued with a cancer in his nose. Being upwards of eighty years of age, it is not likely that, with his maladies, he will long be spared. He is a good-hearted, well-meaning, pious man, and is personally much beloved. Great severities towards his people have been committed in his name, but his advisers and not himself are responsible for them.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 8, 1845

☞There are many persons who do not distinguish between the ten-hour system, and the present strike in Allegheny, which is intended to coerce the manufacturers into their demands. There is a wide difference, and the distinction should not be forgotten. Every benevolent citizen and well wisher to his race, desires ardently to ameliorate their condition. They desire no only that ten hours should be introduced into factories, but they would be glad if possible to obviate the necessity of children working at all. They would be glad to ameliorate the condition of girls who labor in families, of seamstresses and those who work for tailors and milliners. They would like to relieve thousands of poor around us who suffer many hardships, boatmen, colliers, laborers, &c. &c. There are a great many things a benevolent and good citizen would be glad to do, had he the power. But the adequate remedy in the question.

In the present case, the demagogues who address the Cotton meetings tell us, that the remedy is for the manufacturers to yield to their demands. But have they sufficiently investigated the subject, to know whether the manufacturers can comply, without ruinous loss? The manufacturers, who are all respectable men, and who understand their business thoroughly, say positively that it is utterly out of their power to comply. We believe them. It is unreasonable to suppose that our factories can safely run at a disadvantage of 20 per cent. in their competition with those at the east.

Well, what is to be done in this case? Why a reasonable man would say, go to work on the old system, and take means to enlist the aid and co-operation of the operatives in the factories at the East, to bring about a general and peaceful adoption of the ten hour system. By doing so, they would enlist the sympathies of the whole community. The burden would then fall upon all alike. If cotton goods were in consequence higher, each member of the community would bear his portion of the burden. This would be a wise, sober, peaceful, common sense course.

But the demagogues who address the cotton operatives tell them to hold out—not to go to work, to compel the manufacturers to submit—and by appeals to passion and prejudice inflame the minds of the ignorant and vicious to acts of lawless riot and violence. They say it is better to have no factories at all, than to work twelve hoars. Well, if the operatives wish to have it so let it be so. Their course if persisted in will amount to that. If the manufacturers cannot work ten hours without loss, of course they will refuse to start their mills on that system—and if the operatives persist in their demand the mills must necessarily stop in Pittsburgh, and a flourishing business, which has afforded employment to about one thousand or more operatives, and which has circulated weekly among us about $5,000, must be cut off and destroyed.

The question then arises—will the operatives be better off, by thus being thrown out of employment, than by working twelve hours until they can peaceably and quietly bring about the ten-hour system generally. If they think they can better their condition, they have a right to quit work; no-body disputes that—but they have no right to prevent others who wish to go to work, and who prefer that to any other employment they can obtain. By their course of hindering those who wish to work from doing so, they take the bread out of the mouths of the needy peacable, and would-be industrious operatives.

They will not work themselves because they cannot coerce the manufacturers into a complyance with an impossibility, and they violently prevent others from making an honest living.

Such is the state affairs are brought to in Allegheny. Many of the operatives are already suffering, and would be glad to go to work, but they are prevented by the unnatural and unhallowed excitement raised by the unprincipled demagogues who have managed this turn-out.

The Delaware Trials.—Van Steenberg had not been sentenced at last advices, as of course he must soon, unless his counsel attempt to procure another trial. We have seen no intimation of such an intention on their part. On Wednesday morning, as we learn from an extra of the Albany Argus:

"Judge Parker remarked that he had some suggestions to make to the bar, and to the counsel for the different prisoners. There is, said he, a vast amount of business before the court—nearly one hundred are indicted for *murder*. It is not expected that all indicted for this offence will be hung. It is not necessary that they all should be. Public justice does not require a full example to be made of all the prisoners now in confinement. Was it not best, then, that most of those indicted for murder, and against whom the proof was clear that they were present, disguised and armed, when Steele was killed, should plead guilty of manslaughter? So it seemed to him. It would save a vast amount of time, labor and expense. A great many, owing to the extensive combinations that had existed, have been thoughtlessly drawn into the commission of crime and an infraction of the laws. When persons plead guilty, there is some opportunity of the court to be *merciful*. They were inclined to be so. He advised that all arrests cease, except in flagrant cases. He intended to remain until all those in custody or on bail, were disposed of. He advised that the counsel for prisoners, and the counsel for prosecution, meet and consult on the subject. The court would do the same; and to afford an opportunity for this, an adjournment would be had until 11 o'clock."

The suggestions of the Judge having been agreed to, the Court assembled at 11 o'clock when a large number of prisoners were arraigned and their cases disposed of accordingly. On Thursday the Court would proceed with the trial of Moses Earl for murder.

Serious Fire In Lowell.—We learn from the Boston Bee that on Thursday night, a fire was discovered in the Picker Factory, a large building near the American House, which was entirely consumed. The building contained the picker reid, card, and whip factories. It was filled with valuable machinery. A large lot of sperm oil was in the celler, owned by the Middlesex Company. The canal was dry, and the firemen were compelled to go a mile to the locks for water.

☞We are informed that we were mistaken in the name of one of the persons who addressed the Factory Operatives in Allegheny city. It was *Powell*, not *Paulson*. Some persons supposed it was M. C. H. Paulson, Hatter, in Wood street. It was not him. We are unacquainted with the speaker, and were misinformed as to his name.

The Montreal Cathedral.—This immense structure contains 1363 pews, and is capable of holding 15,000 persons. It will cost when finished about $600,000, and yet some parts of the interior give little evidence of great expense or superior design. Some of the pictures, however, are truly magnificent. The ascent to the tower, a distance of 215 feet, is by 235 steps.

"Honors are easy."—We observe that Governor Francis R. Shunk has been dubbed an L. L. D. by the learned pundits of Marshall College at Mercersburgh. Whether he is learned by virtue of his office, or from some other cause, is not stated. These literary titles are becoming about as cheap as the lowest grades of commissioned officers in the militia, and are bestowed with about as much discrimination. A man gets the sheepskin not for what he knows, but for the patronage or favor of which he may be the fountain. The muses are given up to toadyism.

Springfield, Mass.—The growth and prosperity of this important New England town, establish the marked advantages derived from fostering manufactures. The industrial statistics of the town show the number of Cotton mills to be ten, with 63,172 spindles; cotton consumed in the same, last year, 6,215,566 lbs.; cotton cloth manufactured during the year, consisting of sheetings, shirtings, drillings and printed cloths 17,864,351 yards; capital engaged in cotton manufacture, $2,400,000; 493 males, and 1,253 females, find constant employment.

In the other mechanical establishments in the town, over $1,000,000 capital is invested, giving employment to more than 1,000 persons.—The United States Arsenal is located in this town, at which are manufactured annually 12,000 percussion muskets, valued at $144,000. Two hundred and fifty men are connected with this Arsenal in its various departments.

A New Invention.—Mr. Sellers, who is connected with Josiah Lawrence, in the New Rolling Mill in this City, has invented a new forge hammer, which cannot fail to be a very great improvement on the old fashioned trip hammer. The hammer is carried up by wheels to the requisite height, and then falls perpendicularly upon the iron, and with the same force upon a thick block of iron as upon a thin bar. It hammers the iron with great truth, may have any desired weight, and requires but little power to work it.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

Robbery in New Haven.—On Thursday evening a gentleman named Benjamin Pomeroy

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 9, 1845.

TICKETS

Genuine Antimasonic and Whig Tickets are now ready for distribution at this office.

THE ELECTION.

As this is the last opportunity we shall have to reach our weekly readers, before the election, we have filled our paper to-day mostly with political matter. We ask the Whigs and Antimasons of this county to read the articles from the Baltimore American and National Intelligencer, and if the incentives therein to exertion, to do their duty as Whig freemen, do not arouse them, we despair of saying any thing that will. We have laid the whole matter before you. You see that every prediction we have ever made in regard to Mr. Polk and the Locofoco administration, is coming true. Texas has been annexed—the tariff is doomed—the Sub-Treasury is to be established, and every thing predicted of the success of Mr. Polk is in the way to be accomplished. Nothing can now save the country from all the disastrous effects of Locofoco policy, but a firm, united, unflinching stand taken by the Whig party. Its conservative influence is powerful if properly exerted, but if we carelessly fritter away our majorities, and suffer defeat where we are in the ascendancy, our party organization will be broken up, and our influence lost.

We point you, Antimasons and Whigs, to the Maryland election, and to the inferences drawn from that by Mr. Polk's official organ. If you wish that paper to proclaim to the world that Pittsburgh and Allegheny county are opposed to the Tariff of 42, then stay at home suffer the election to go by default, and it will be hissed in your ears from Washington city, that you have decided against the tariff—that as Baltimore has sounded its death-knell, you have dug its grave and buried it—and Mr. Polk will tell you from his high seat, and tell the world too, that you want no protection! This is no declamation, but plain, unvarnished truth. We leave it with you. We ask you only to do your duty to yourselves and your country, by turning out and voting the Antimasonic and Whig ticket, and we believe you will do it.

THE TARIFF—THE STRIKE.

Ever since the success of JAMES K. POLK, by the grossest humbuggery, deception, fraud and corruption, the leaders of the Locofoco party in this county have been watching for some pretext to give the Tariff a stab, to change their ground, so as to enable them to sustain the administration in its work of destruction. They knew in their hearts what would be the consequence of his election, as well last fall as now; that, as the Union says of the Maryland election, that the election of James K. Polk would be "THE DEATH-KNELL OF THE TARIFF OF 1842!" They knew that they must seek for some pretext to oppose the Tariff, or else they would be in opposition to the administration, and that could not be endured.—They would rather see Pittsburgh prostrated in the dust, every manufactory idle, and the grass growing in our streets, than lose the spoils of office. This pretext they have found, as appears by the following article in the Post of yesterday:

"We can tell the Gazette, that the *whig* manufacturers, by refusing to yield to the operatives a fair proportion of the benefits of the protective policy, have done much to weaken its hold upon the affections of the people. If the Gazette is really desirous of favoring the Tariff, it can best do so by urging upon its friends the justice of dividing the benefits resulting from it with those who do the labor. The workingmen were assured that they should participate in the benefits of the policy, but to this hour they have never shared in the reward to the amount of a farthing. Let the Gazette call upon its whig friends to redeem their pledges to the workingmen. Let the men, who last fall, professed to be the exclusive friends of American Industry, now step forward, and insist that the demands of the operatives shall be complied with We can assure the Gazette, that its whig friends who refuse justice to the workingmen, do more to injure the Tariff policy than all the political journals in the nation.

The jesuitical cunning of the above contemptible paragragh, can be seen at a glance. The Post knows that the demand made upon the manufacturers cannot be complied with. That the compliance on their part would involve them in irretrievable ruin. For the truth of this we refer him to JAMES K. MOORHEAD, and POLLARD M'CORMICK, men of respectability and veracity, and of high standing in the Loco ranks, and well-versed in cotton manufacturing. Because, therefore, the manufacturers cannot do an impossibility, the tariff must go down, its hold upon the affections of the people must be weakened! Because Pittsburgh cannot work at a disadvantage of 20 per cent. over eastern mills, the tariff must be assailed! Such is the logic of the Post. Such is the pretext of the Locofoco leaders for assailing our most vital pecuniary interest.

But look at the contemptible trick of the editor of the Post, in wording his language. He says the "*Whig* manufacturers refuse to yield"—"its *Whig* friends refuse justice," thus conveying the impression abroad and at Washington, that there are none but *Whigs* engaged in manufacturing cotton, and that they alone are refusing the demands of the operatives, whereas *two* out of *five* of the factories are owned and are under the superintendence of JAMES K. MOORHEAD and POLLARD MCCORMICK, Locofocos, and one of them very distinguished, and supposed to have strong claims on the governor's chair!

But it is not true, as the editor of the Post says, that the operatives have never "shared to the amount of a farthing" in the benefits of the Tariff. They have shared and shared largely. We appeal to the operatives themselves, and to every man doing business in Allegheny and in Pittsburgh, if this is not so. Their wages have been increased in some, if not in all the departments, they have been paid in *cash* instead of *orders*, they have had full time instead of working but partially, they have felt secure in steady employment, good wages and sure pay, instead of a constant state of uncertainty. All this has the tariff wrought for them, and what could it do more. None but an idiot would expect the tariff to perform impossibilities, and put money in a person's pocket whether he worked or not. Let the Post editor go to every mechanic, shop-keeper, and laborer, in Allegheny or Pittsburgh, and ask him if there is no difference for the better, since the passage of the Tariff of 1842, and see if he will not receive one universal answer, in favor of the beneficient effects of that wise Whig measure.—And if he extends his inquiries to every farmer in Allegheny county the response will be the same.

The Post, however, has only followed in the wake of the demagogues, who, by their addresses and advice, have excited the unfortunate operatives to attempt an impossibility, and mar their own best interests. Many of these operatives are already suffering from the loss of the proceeds of their honest employment, and the future is all dark before them, and still the Post and these vile agitators make their appeals to them to hold out, and flatter them with hopes of support and final success, and poison their minds with prejudice against the *whig* manufacturers.

But we warn the editor of the Post that there is a day of retribution coming. When the tariff is repealed, when our manufactories are prostrate, when Pittsburgh languishes, and Pennsylvania is impoverished; when the laboring man seeks in vain for labor; and the operative sighs for his once pleasant employment; when guant famine enters the once happy families of contented mechanics, artizans, and operatives; when the farmer finds no market for his surplus productions; then will there be a turning of the people, of the mighty masses; and they will come up and in a voice of thunder demand the tariff to be restored to them, and call down maledictions upon the authors of their sufferings.

LOCOFOCO RASCALITY.—The evidences of the moral depravity in the Locofoco ranks, which, meet us daily, are so various and overwhelming that we are astonished that the eyes of the community are not opened to the danger of longer supporting such a party. But we fear the public mind is so extensively diseased by the system of political morals introduced to the country by MARTIN VAN BUREN, during the Presidency of Jackson, and which in its developements has been becoming daily worse and worse, that no atrocity however great, can arouse the people to resent its assaults upon good morals, and the permanent stability and happiness of the country. The name of "Democracy" will sanction crimes and political frauds which even-handed justice would assign to perpetual infamy.

ADDRESS TO THE WHIG NATIVES.

We ask the attention of reasonable and thinking men among the "Natives"—those who have formerly belonged to the Whig party—to the following dispassionate and clear statement of facts in relation to the Baltimore election. If such facts as these will not convince them of the error of their ways, of the utter folly of their present course, nothing will. If they love Whig principles better than Locofoco corruption, they will return to their first love—if not, they will remain where they are, and where they can do the most effective service to the Locofoco party.

From the Baltimore American.

MESSRS EDITORS—The late election presents some topics to the reflection of the new Native American party in this city, which I commend to their notice.

That party was beguiled into the belief that many Locos were earnestly disposed to join them. Their converts were every where spoken of. The Locofoco party at large affected to deplore their great falling off towards Nativism. The Native Americans themselves never learned the truth until the day of trial. On that day it became manifest that they had been imposed upon, deceived, used to serve a purpose, and then abandoned.—*The Locos did not vote with them.* Not even those who went into their convention and assisted in nominating their candidates. Every Loco went back to his standard as soon as he found the Native squadron firmly set in the field. The consequence was what every one feared—we were beaten—not by the force of the enemy, but by his stratagem. We have been beaten by those who ought to have been our friends.

An inspection of the returns will show that notwithstanding all the promises of the Locofocos to sustain the Native ticket, they utterly deserted it. In the five upper wards, it is well known that Mr. Ligon's vote is the true index of the Locofoco strength. There was no Native ticket in opposition to him. It was a bare trial of the strength of the two parties—upon him and Mr. Wethered. Now, in these same five wards there was a Native ticket for the Legislature as well as a Whig and a Locofoco ticket. Yet the vote there for the Loco delegates was identically the same as that for Mr. Ligon. Of course, then, no Loco left his standard in that district, to go to the Native. The Natives were all from the Whig side. The following returns demonstrate this:

	Ligon's vote.	Loco Delegate vote
16th ward,	319	321
17th ward	363	365
18th ward,	478	465
19th ward,	383	381
20th ward,	339	335

The differences in these votes are so small as to show that the party went in a body for both tickets—that they did not do anything for the Native ticket.

If the fifteen wards, comprising the 4th Congressional District, be examined, the returns will show the same thing there. The Locos kept their ranks just as firmly in the fifteen wards as in the five. That is to say, the Congress ticket in the fifteen wards, where there was a Native candidate, showed the actual Locofoco vote as accurately as the Congress ticket in the five wards, where there was no Native candidate. In the fifteen wards the Congress vote is almost identical with the Delegate vote, as may be seen in the following statement:

Wards.	Giles' vote.	Loco Delegate vote.
1	414	414
2	492	497
3	371	362
4	365	365
5	309	306
6	441	434
7	376	368
8	493	492
9	454	457
10	251	252
11	318	317
12	471	471
13	247	245
14	287	288
15	515	530
	5804	5798

Difference 6 votes.

These facts are a demonstration that there was no defection towards Native Americanism in the Loco camp.

The contest between the three parties was a game which the Locos had the shrewdness to see could be played to their advantage. And they so so played it. The Whigs have been the victims, and the Locos laugh at the simplicity of the Natives.

Are we to have this game hereafter! Will the Natives shut their eyes to the imposition that has been practised upon them, and still continue their *useless* organization!—Useless!—worse than useless:—mischievous both to themselves and the Whig party: advantageous only to the common enemy. Do they desire to give this Congressional district over to Locofocoism for the next ten years? Do they wish a Locofoco Mayor, Council, Governor, Legislature, and Congress for years to come! Is the Whig party so prosperous as to render it necessary to *invent* new troubles for it? —to go out of the way to put a spoke in its wheel? Are *Whigs* the men to do this? Is it worth while to summon an army, even if you could, under the LONE STAR OF NATIVISM, when you have already a banner broad enough to enclose that Star in a galaxy of glorious Whig principles? Pray, gentlemen, think of this before you go further in this path of separation. You march to political ruin and you drag us with you. If the disaster which has just befallen us should teach us the wisdom of future Union, that disaster will come to be regarded as a happy event.

We can better afford defeat to-day than two years hence. Our country may stand in sore need of the support which in time past she has found from a devoted, faithful and united Whig party. She may have heavy cause of grief in their disunion. Let not that reproach rest upon us,—but now, in due time, in the moment of our first perception of the craft of the enemy, and of the mischief we have encountered, let us hasten back into our old array, and once more, "in mutual, well beseeming ranks, march all one way."

A WHIG OF MANY CAMPAIGNS.

From the Baltimore American.

THE 'UNION' continues to exult at the anti-tariff triumph of its party in Maryland. It doubtless has good reason to do so; for if the protective policy cannot find support in this State, the prospects of its continuance are gloomy enough "Our Maryland friends," says the Union, "struggling as they were under the effect of *their* defeat in "November last, have achieved a gallant victory, "and deserve the thanks of the democracy of the "Union. They have sounded the last note of "the death-knell of the tariff of 1842 in the ears "of whig leaders."

This must have a very gratifying sound to the ears of the mechanics and laboring men of Baltimore—such of them, we mean, who voted with the Administration on Wednesday last. They may congratulate themselves on that day's work—if they can. In what they have done for the democracy they may, perhaps, find some consolation for what they have done against themselves.

The Union calls upon Pennsylvania to follow the example of Maryland. "Can the Keystone State fail," such is its appeal, "when she has the brilliant success of her sister border State to animate her efforts! Will the democracy of Pennsylvania suffer themselves to be defeated, when the democracy of Maryland triumphs!"

The triumphs of the democracy! Yes; let measures stand or fall, it is enough if the democracy triumphs. To uphold the party organization by means of which the leading few secure to themselves the offices and the spoils of office, while the masses are used as the machinery of politics—their prejudices and jealousies being the moving springs by which every operation is controlled—this is the great end of political contests, and every thing is achieved when the 'democracy' triumphs. The New York *Globe*, itself a "democratic" organ, has begun to open its eyes a little on this point. It thus speaks of New York "democracy" as it has existed and acted for a long time.

"It is well to revert to the past. After the death of Governor Clinton the political power of the State passed into the hands of a small circle of men residing in, or in the vicinity of, Albany. We need not individualize, as that is unnecessary for the purpose we have in view. With one or two exceptions, for nearly twenty years, these gentlemen have held the reins. Most of them still hold high offices. During a long series of years they have held a monopoly of the honors and profits of the Democratic party. They have been Governors, Senators, Secretaries, Comptrollers, Judges, and State Printers. For them and their families, the Democratic masses have toiled from morning to night. The great working classes—the wages class—who live on daily labor, have upheld them in their iron hands. On these few men has been conferred a monopoly of honors and emoluments. We now propose to summon these gentlemen to answer certain queries: What have they accomplished in return for the monopoly they have enjoyed? The greater part of them had been distinguished as opponents of the Erie Canal, which, whatever might have been the political position of Mr. Clinton at the time, displayed his financial sagacity—a sagacity far too powerful for the ken of the persons who succeeded his statesmanship. What act of public policy has been accomplished by these men on which they will rest their reputations? What have they done to distinguish the Empire State, so as to develope its moral or physical resources? They have been notorious for tenacity of office. No matter how the political storm raged, these men lay quietly and safely in their good, comfortable berths."

Certainly. Why should they not lay quietly and safely in their good comfortable berths! What else had they been striving for! Is it not a maxim of the democracy that "to the victors belong the spoils?"—Would it not be hard indeed, if these political gentlemen who had been managing the party so long, keeping it orthodox, telling the democracy how they ought to vote, and announcing to them from time to time what was democratic and what was not—would it not be hard if, after having done so much "for the party," they should be expected to do any thing for the country? Why should they not be allowed to enjoy the rewards of their labours in the quiet possession of their offices and salaries, with the perquisites thereunto pertaining?

If the *Globe* should succeed in overthrowing the Albany dynasty, of whose doings the recent publication of Mackenzie gives a very notable account—what then? Why some other dynasty would be established in its place to run the same eager race after the spoils of office. The masses cannot act except through the individuals whom they choose to represent them; and these individuals soon learn to reduce things to system, for the better security of their power and for the more effectual control of the constituent body. They quickly learn the art of appealing to the jealousies of the poor against the rich, of the employed against the employer, of the idle against the industrious. They are prompt to adopt any thing and every thing which catches the popular humour; and they become the slaves of the masses in some things that they may be their masters in other things.

Such is the aspect which is now fixing itself upon the political face of things in our country. The rule of demagogues is in the ascendant. Let the appeal then to Pennsylvania go forth. In the name of democracy let the stalwart arms of her sons tear down the protective bulwarks which now shelter their industry. If the hand of the artizan is paralyzed at his work—if the fires are extinguished in furnace and forge—and moss grows upon the suspended wheels of every factory in the Commonwealth—what matters it all if the "democracy" triumph! Has not Mr. POLK been chosen President! Has he not offices at his disposal wherewith to reward the services of *distinguished* partizans! It would be strange if the democracy were not satisfied with this.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican

MORMON TROUBLES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sep. 24 1845.

As I anticipated on Monday, when I wrote to you, the call of the Governor for troops to proceed to Hancock has not been responded to.—Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, (the hour appointed by the Governor in his proclamation) about *ten* or *twelve* persons from the surrounding country appeared at the State House, ready to proceed as the Governor should direct. Seeing that nothing could be done, the Governor told them that it was the opinion of well informed citizens that thirty men could not be raised in the county to go to Hancock, and as it would be useless to proceed with the small number then present, they might go home. Thus ended the proceedings of the day.

One thing, I have no doubt, operated to a great extent in preventing the people of this county from responding to the call of the Governor; that is, the persons whom the Governor had named to command the expedition, as well as the Governor himself and other State officers, had all expressed themselves in favor of the Mormons; and that they would assist them against the old citizens of Hancock, should they get there in time, The people will not engage in any expedition which such a course is advanced by those whom they expect to command them.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—James Dunlop of the district of Columbia, as one of the assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for said District, in the place of Buckner Thurston, deceased.

"DEATH KNELL OF THE TARIFF."

From the National Intelligencer.

The organs of the free-trade Democracy are in ecstacies at the defeat of the Whig candidates in Maryland, and the organ of the Administration hails the event in strains which must be highly edifying to the Tariff Democracy of Pennsylvania. The government paper proclaims as an especial piece of "good fortune" that it can announce "the signal defeat of Messrs. KENNEDY and WETHERED, champions of Whiggery *and of the Tariff of 1842*;" and the sanguine editor, with that proneness to jump to conclusions which is natural to the temperament of a "southern sun," exultingly predicts that this defeat of the Whigs in Maryland "has sounded the last note of the *death-knell of the Tariff of 1842*." This is possible; we shall see. But we incline to think that the benefits which Maryland, in common with her sister States, reaps from the Tariff of 1842, will be continued to her, in spite of her own efforts to overthrow it. We are not surprised at the tone of the official paper, nor find fault with its anticipations. If its wish is father to the thought, it is in keeping with the doctrines of hostility to the protective system which it has ever maintained. We are only surprised at those who, holding opposite doctrines, should have suffered themselves to be deluded by the cant and catchwords of party into the suicidal act of discarding from their service their true friends, and endangering a policy which they know and feel has diffused health, activity, and vigor through every vein and artery of the body politic, and into the industry and prosperity of the remotest hamlet in the land.

We regret to learn from the Bedford, Pa. Inquirer, that a mail stage, in which was the Right Rev. Bishop CHASE, of Illinois, was upset near that place on Tuesday last. Several of the persons in it were more or less injured. The Bishop was one of the principal sufferers. He had two ribs broken and was much bruised. His medical attendants, we are glad to hear, did not consider him in danger, and no doubt of his recovery was entertained.

An advertisement in the Cincinnati Gazette informs the subscribers to the "True American," that its publication would be recommenced in Lexington, Ky., be issued there every Tuesday. The no of the 8th inst., will contain the Appeal of CASSIUS M. CLAY.

FLOUR MARKET.—The last English news has caused an advance of twenty-five cents per bbl. in Flour in the New York market.

The Baltimore Market felt the effect of the the news—the advance on Wheats being five or six cents per bushell, and on Flour 12½ cents per barrell.

New York letters of Saturday evening have the following notice of the state of the market there at the close of that day:

The Steamer news has given additional impulse to business in produce, The bad state of the crops has sent a large amount of orders here for bread stuffs, and in the market to-day full 25a37 cts. advance was obtained in Flour; Genesee dull at $4,62 on Friday sold at $87a4,94, and $4 asked at the close; the sales were heavy.

Another letter says—

The foreign advices per Cambria had considerable effect upon our flour market. Early in the morning, sales of western were made at $4,68¾ a 4 81. Subsequently. 1500 bbls. Michigan and Ohio were taken from store for export to Liverpool, at $,87½.

The Temperance Question.

Messrs. J. A. Wills, Wm. Larimer, Jr. Dr. J. Carothers, J. Reeder and J. D. Williams, committee.

GENTLEMEN—To both the interrogations contained in your circular, I reply affirmatively. To the people, in my opinion, properly belongs the question, and they alone should determine whether license should be granted or not.

Respectfully yours.

DANIEL McCURDY.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

For Canal Commissioner,
SAMUEL D. KARNS, of Dauphin county.
For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.
Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.
Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.
Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.
Register.
P. A. MADEIRA, of Pitt.
County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1845.

GEORGE OGDEN ····W. BARKER ···W. J. HOWARD.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1845.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Oct. 8, 1845.

State of Trade—The market generally has assumed a very active appearance, and sales of every description of mdse and manufactures have been large. The improved stage of water in the rivers has greatly contributed to this state of trade.

The Rivers—It rained all yesterday and the rivers swelled slowly, but the effect of the late rains above, has not yet been felt here Last evening there were 5 feet, 6 inches water in the channel. It is said that heavy and continuous rains have fallen on the upper Allegheny, and we have certain information to that effect from Johnstown on the Kiskiminetas. Business on the wharf has been very active and a large amount of goods have been shipped. Freights are lower, raning from 10 to 20c ₱ 100 lbs to Cincinnati on heavy and light goods, 20@31½c to Louisville, and 62½c on dry goods to St. Louis. We have seldom known so much rain to fall with so little effect.

Ale—Prices are the same, and the demand from abroad exceeds the supply.

Beans—One or two trifling lots of new came in this week—small White will readily command $1 ₱ bush, perhaps more.

Buckets—The stock continues fair, and sales at both quotations.

Brooms are a shade lower from wagon. Sales of 200 doz good merchantable at $1.25@1.50 ₱ doz. In store they are held at $1.25@1.75, as in quality.

Barks—None offering.

Butter is coming in more freely, and meets with a very active demand. Prices are about the same. Sale of 41 kgs from wagon at 10½c, and about 135 in smaller lots at 9½@10½c, as in quality, condition, &c. Sales from store of 100 kgs and a few bbls at 10@11c ₱ lb—11½c was refused for a prime lot.

Bacon—We have nothing of interest to report in Bacon. The stock is very light, and sales confined to small parcels at 7c for Shoulders, 7½@7½c for Sides, and 8@9c for Hams. The market is bare of Shoulders, and the stock of Hams small in proportion to Sides.

Candles—Further sales of Pittsburgh Star Candles at 22c to the trade. Dipped are steady at 8c ₱ lb.

Cider—We notice several sales of Sweet Cider from wagon at $1.50 ₱ bbl and upward, as to size of bbl.

Cheese—The market has been steady through the week. No large sales heard of. 250 bxs W. R. sold from store at 5@6c, as quality, condition, &c. Sales of 6@7000 lbs from wagon at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

Cotton—The stock being very light and no demand of moment, we are without sales to report

Cotton Yarns—The market has exhibited very little variation through the week. The sales are at 15@16c ₱ lb for Nos. 5@10. The 'strike' is still unsettled and agitating the community of operatives and employers. The stock, however, though small, is sufficient to meet the demands upon it at present.

Fish—The sales both to the city and country have been to a fair extent and prices are about the same. No No 1 Mackerel on the market; No. 2 in hf bbls $7.25 each. No. 3 large 'South' $8.75@9.00 ₱ bbl. Cod is selling at $4.00 ₱ 100 lbs. Salmon $16.50@17.00 ₱ bbl. The first White fish received this season are selling at $8 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring $1@1 ₱ box. No. 1 trimmed Shad $8.50@9.00 ₱ bbl. Gibbed Herring $5.75@6.25 ₱ bbl.

Flour—The decline continues. Our last report left good brands at $3.50@3.56¼ ₱ bbl. since which prices are 6¼@12½c lower. The current rates for two days have been $3.37½@3.50 ₱ bbl. The late rains will doubtless set the Mills in the country around, which have been standing for want of water, in operation again, and furnish a better supply than we have had for the past three months. From store sales for City use, at $3.50@3.75 ₱ bbl. Extra brands are held higher. Further sales of Buckwheat, which is now becoming plenty, at $1.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Feathers—We are not informed of any sales of importance. About 1000 lbs have been taken in small lots at 28@30c ₱ lb. good to prime.

Fire Brick and Clay—We quote a new article of Fire Brick in addition to the Common. 'Bolivar' Brick are held at $37 ₱ M. and Clay at $9 ₱ ton. In Common there is no change in prices—$11@16 ₱ M. and Clay 14@16c ₱ ton.

Freights—The rates by Canal to Philadelphia and Baltimore are the same as previous to the burning of the Aqueduct, with the addition of 12½c ₱ 100 lbs. To Cincinnati, on Dry Goods, 20c ₱ 100 lbs, to Louisville 5(2, and St Louis 62½c. Heavy freights, as Iron and Nails, less in proportion. To Cleveland and Erie, 25@30c ₱ 100 lbs on heavy and light goods.

Fruit—*Green*—Apples are becoming very plenty. There are at least 1000 bbls on sale in the city at this time. Some 300 bbls have been taken through the week at 75c and upward ₱ bbl. as in quality, condition, &c A small lot of Cranberries brought $2 ₱ bu.

Dried—About 40 bu of Apples have been received, and brought 75@81c ₱ bu. No Peaches yet received. The few Chesnuts yet received sold at $2.25 ₱ bu. 8 bbls Texas Pecans sold on the wharf at 7c ₱ lb. Raisins are without change.

Ginseng—We are not advised of any transactions It will command 28@28c.

Glass—The receipts of country brands are larger and sales of 8x10 on the wharf at $1.00 ₱ box The demand is active and a good deal is going out of the market.

Grain—Nothing doing in Wheat—we quote 65@68c ₱ bu at the City Mills.

Barley—Sales of 500 bu at an average price of 6c ₱ bu. For the lots coming in 65@72c, as in quality.

Rye—Very little arriving. It will bring 42c ₱ bu.

Oats—The sales at the River and Canal—about 2000 bu noticed by us—were at 28@29c, and some old crop at 30c ₱ bu.

Corn—None arriving, and prices nominal.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The market has been brisk this week, and sales of 40 hhds at 7@7¼c ₱ lb, in hhds ¼c higher.

Molasses are held at 37½@40c, and sales, but almost universally at the latter.

Coffee is firm, and sales of 400 bags, almost wholly of Rio, at 7½@8¼c for Fair to Prime, and 8¼c and upward for Fancy grades.

Hay—Sales of Timothy through the week at $13@18 ₱ ton as in quality.

Hops—Sale from first hands of 1st sorts new crop, at 14c, and 8 bales same description from store at 14@15½c ₱ lb.

Hides—Sales of slaughter Hides at 4c. Green Hides command 3¼c; Calf Skins 5@5½c; higher has been paid for some superior.

Lumber—But little Lumber has arrived since the date of our last report—the market is steady at about the same prices, $7.50@8.15 for Common and Clear Pine in the Yards—no change.

Lard—The market is barely supplied with Lard—Sales of No. 1 in kegs at 7@8¼c from store.

Malt—Barley Malt is something lower. From new grain 90c, and old Malt $1.25 ₱ bu.

Metals—The market presents no feature of particular interest.

Iron—The demand is of the most animated description especially by order, and some scarcity is felt at the present. The Mills are all running full time, but the demand keeps pace with the supply. Prices are the same —Common Bar 3@3½c, and Juniata 3½c ₱ lb.

Nails are also in very active demand, and sales to a large amount are making at former prices, viz:—No. 2 10d $3.75@3.87½; 8d $4@4.12½ ₱ ke. No. 1 10d $4, and 8d $4.25 ₱ keg. Juniata 10d $4.25, and 8d $4.50 ₱ keg.

Lead—The stock is very small, and 4½c is now demanded.

Steel—Pittsburgh Springs is firm at 5½c—large lots occasionally at a shade less.

Tin Plate—Sales of ½ X at $11.00 ₱ box, which is a decline.

Zinc—Sheet is held at 8@9c, and sales.

Russia Sheet Iron is selling at 15c ₱ lb.

Springs, Elliptic, are in good demand, sales at 10½@11½c ₱ lb, mostly at 11c.

Malleable Iron is held at 12½c, and sales.

Pig Metal—About ten more Flat Boats have arrived since our last Report, with Metal, part delivered, the price hereafter to be fixed. 150 tons hard Allegheny, received by Canal, sold in several lots at $28. 4 mos. about 125 tons Clay Furnace at $43, 4 mos, also in several lots; 60 tons prime Allegheny at $31, 4 mos. 25 tons do. at $32, 4 mos. and 125 tons same quality at $30.40, cash. There is a good deal of Metal arriving from below at the moment.

Blooms—None on the market They are a good deal inquired for

Naval Stores—Tar—Of Allegheny in bbls the market is bare. North Carolina is held at $3.75@4.50 ₱ bbl, as in size, condition, &c. Sales of Turpentine at quotations.

Oils—Sales 600 galls Linseed, part country pressed, at 70@75c, part in iron bound casks at 81 extra. Lard oil is without alteration.

Pork—Very little doing except in a retail way

Rags—The demand is equal to all that can be offered. Sales of lbs country mixed at 3c, and good White at 4¼@5c @ lb. cash.

Rice—Prime is held at 4¼@5c by the tierce and sales

Seeds—*Clover seed*—We hear of no sales from first hands. It is retailing from store at $5.50@6.00 ₱ bu.

Timothy seed—Sales several small lots from wagon a $4.37 ₱ bu. wt. [40 lbs.] It is retailing at $4.75, and is very scarce.

Flaxseed is in active demand at $1 ₱ bu of 56 lbs.

Salt—The market is now some what more settled.—The current rate of No. 1 from boats is $1.06, though there have been sales at less and more; $1.05 has been paid for small lots. In store it is firm at $1.10@1.12½ ₱ bbl delivered. Sales 600 bbls.

Shot is held at $1.50 ₱ keg, and sales.

Tallow—The receipts continue very light. Butchers' rendered is selling at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

Tobacco—Sales of leaf are making at 3@6c ₱ lb by the hhd.

Vinegar—Sales 25 bbls at 9@10c ₱ gall and no change for bbls.

Wool—The market is about the same as last week. Some lots have been purchased at a shade under our quotations, but we do not feel authorised to alter them—it is proper to observe that the current rates for Common Wool are 22@25c ₱ lb.

Whiskey—Common comes in very slowly. Sales from wagon at 20@20½c ₱ gall. Rectified is the same. 21@22c.

MONEY MARKET.

The country Banks in the vicinity—Washington Wheeling, Wellsburg and Brownsville—were making greivous complaints a short time since, when their notes were unbankable here, because they were immediately returned upon them and called for a greater amount of specie or eastera funds than they could conveniently spare. The course of the city banks in throwing them out has, we believe, removed this cause of complaint. They and the Cincinnati banks are ½ ₱ cent discount, and so long as below par and uncurrent notes generally are as scarce as at present they can easily be kept in the hands of the people. The Brokers have no motive for sending them home in the present state of the market. Other uncurrent notes of Pa., and Ohio, Eastern Va., Indiana, Missouri, New England, Maryland and New York country banks, and State, City and County scrip, are purchased as previously, at 1-₱ cent discount. Eastern Exchange the same, ½ ₱ cent prem. Specie is without alteration. The following from the Philadelphia Ledger, is a fair synopsis of the late Foreign intelligence:

"The news by the Cambria, at Boston, on Thursday is favorable to all the leading interests of the country having connection with Europe, with the exception of American Provisions, which were rather inactive. The Produce markets show a healthy feeling. The demand is great, a fact which is evidenced by the large stock of goods brought forward at the public sales, the improving prices which are realized, and the small stock which is withdrawn. Flour, in consequence of the potato crop failing, has risen in value. The Cotton market is healthy and vigorous. In the manufacturing distr cts prices are on the rise, and goods find a ready sale. The fine weather which has enabled the farmer to house the products of the field has acted most beneficially on business of every kind. Industry and capital seem likely to find abundant employment during the winter, and with such flattering prospects the national pulse beats high. The Railway mania does not at all abate in intensity.—The capital invested in them up to the time of sailing of the Cambria in Great Britain was £902,854,576. The Iron Trade is again in a healthy state, and prices are advancing. Rails in the present condition of the public mind, are in great demand at £11 ₱ ton In the Discount Market there is no insufficiency of money, and at the rates of 2½ to 3 ₱ the brokers have their wants well supplied. The Foreign Exchanges have not varied materially, and the Stock market has been quiet, the business recently having been less than usual. Mexican Stock has receded, in consequence of the unsettled state of that country. So entire is the absence of business in American Securities that we find not a quotation to make. Pennsylvania Stock nominally 67. The effect of the news on our stock market was favorable, and prices generally advanced."

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards, }
Allegheny city, October 8 }

The offerings were small this week, and demand good.

Beeves—161 head, all that were driven in, sold at $2.00@3.50 ₱ 100 lbs net, which are the same prices as were obtained last week.

Hogs—The offerings were small and the sales at $4.00 ₱ 100 lbs. net. They are scarce and in demand.

Sheep—No change in prices. 182 head sold at $1,12½@1,25, and extra at something more.

Calves—None offered. The few sales making elsewhere are at former prices, $2.00@4,00 ₱ head, and occasionally the best at something higher.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

The market was pretty well attended this morning, and in some respects better than during several previous weeks.

Butter, &c.—Fresh print Butter was offered in abundance and prices are something lower—12½@16c were the extremes. Roll 12½@14c ₱ lb. Apple butter plenty at 8@10c ₱ quart. Honeycomb 15@14c ₱ lb. 16c was the general price of eggs, though 12½c was asked in a few instances.

Meat, Poultry and Fish—Butcher's Meat was abundant as usual. It is rare, indeed, that there is any scarcity of the best of Beef, Pork and Veal—the best cuts sell at the same, 5@6c ₱ lb. Mutton 3@4c. Outside of the stalls some Pork was offered, generally young, but Veal in quarters was scarce. Owing to the advance on Pork, Sausages are 8c, and the Meat 6¼c ₱ lb. Poultry was scarce. Chickens especially: they sold at 18½@25c ₱ pair. Turkeys 37½@50c each. Geese, cleaned, 25c each. There was a greater variety of Fish than we remember to have seen for a long time, Bass, Perch, Carp, Herring, Buffalo, Catfish, &c. Generally they sold high.

Flour, Meal and Grain—The market was tolerably well supplied. Wheat Flour sold at $1.75@1.87½ ₱ 100 lbs, generally at the former. New Corn Meal 62½@75c ₱ bu. New Buckwheat Flour $1.50 ₱ 100 lbs. Oats sold at 31½@32½c ₱ bu.

Vegetables—Sweet Potatoes are lower, 16@20c ₱ peck, Common Reds 31½c ₱ bu; Neshannock or Blue at 50c ₱ bu. Cellery 1@5c ₱ bunch. Lima Beans 6¼@8c qt. Tomatoes 12½c ₱ peck, and for pickling 20c.—Apples plenty at 25c ₱ peck down to 8c. Turnips 8@12½c ₱ peck Peaches have disappeared. New Cranberries 10c ₱ qt. Chesnuts 10c ₱ qt. Squashes of all kinds and sizes from 25c each down, &c.

RATES OF DISCOUNT

CORRECTED BY

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.

Banks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Gerard Bank	par
U. States Bank	90
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	¼
Gettysburgh	1
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1
Delaware Co	par
Susquehanna Co	
Montgomery Co	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1
Middletown	1
Carlisle	1
Columbia Bridge Co	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	1
Washington	¼
Reading	par
Bucks Co	par
Farmers and Drovers'	1
Farmers B'k Lancast'r	par
Lancaster Co	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1
Hollidaysburg	1
Lebanon	1
Pottsville	1
Wyoming	1
York	1
scrip	
State Scrip, E'x. Bank	1
" Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1
City & Co. Scrip	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville	1
St Clairsville	1
Marietta	1
New Lisbon	1
Cincinnati Banks	¼
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Putnam	1
Wooster	1
Massillon	1
Sandus

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 6, 1845.

☞ The defeat of Hon JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, is a painful event to every true Whig and sincere friend to the Tariff, but it was not unexpected. Baltimore has generally given small Locofoco majorities, and may be considered a Locofoco city. The diversion, therefore, caused by *Natives*, rendered Mr. KENNEDY's defeat certain, so that we were not disappointed, though pained, at the result.

By this conduct of the Natives they are placed in a condition similar to that of the Birneyites. These latter professed to be opposed to the Annexation of Texas, but voted so as to render that event certain. The Natives of Baltimore professed to be in favor of an amendment of the Naturalization laws, but voted so as to defeat a friend to such amendment, and secure one bitterly opposed to reform. Both also foresaw the consequences of their vote, and gloried in the result. What consistency!

We cannot permit this occasion to pass without again appealing to the Antimasons and Whigs of this county, to exert themselves to prevent a like result in this district. The cases are not dissimilar, though the advantages are greatly in our favor, *if we choose to use them*. But if we are careless and indifferent, if we neglect to make use of our means of success, the result will be the same.

It is certain that the Locofoco party is now quite sanguine of restoring its former standing in this county, and its leaders hope to make the first permanent impression this fall. Having the national and state government in their hands, with all the spoils at their command, they calculate up, on its influence on the unprincipled and wavering; but their chief dependance is upon the Native and Liberty parties. If these factions can draw off enough from our ranks to defeat a portion of our ticket, or reduce our majority to a handfull, they will consider the victory won, and their future triumph certain. Let Whigs beware. If Locofocoism ever gets a foothold in this county, circumstanced as we now are, we may yield ourselves vanquished probably for years to come.

Our readers may consider us unnecessarily anxious about this election. We confess we *are* anxious, but not more so than the circumstances call for. It is not merely for the value of the offices to be voted for to-morrow week, but we look to the effects of this contest on future efforts. We confess, that while Locofocoism rules the state and nation, we feel no little anxiety to live in a *Whig* district—*a Whig county*—we feel a commendible pride in it. We wish to keep it as a sort of rallying point for future efforts in warring against Locofocoism. This feeling is no doubt, in a greater or less degree, prevalent in our ranks.

Let us not forget, that we have a very important election pending next fall. If by indifference and carelessness we fail now, we endanger the election then, and if we permit the Locofocos to carry the Congressman, Sheriff, Senator, and Prothonatory then, we may consider our future overthrow certain.

We talk to reasonable, thinking men. Are not these things true? If so, tell by your votes on the election day, that this shall forever remain a Whig county. That here, at least, Locofocoism shall not triumph!

☞ The following article from the Harrisburgh Intelligencer is worthy the attention of the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county:

Whigs of Dauphin.

REMEMBER, That the Native American movement in this county, is a Locofoco scheme to elect the Locofoco ticket!

REMEMBER, That every vote cast for the Native American ticket, is so much towards the election of the Locofocos!

REMEMBER, That the Locos well understand the game, and will all stick to their own ticket hoping to succeed by gulling the Whigs into the support of the Native ticket!

The Scheme is a very fine one truly; but we trust you have too much good sense, and too high a regard for your principles, and the great interests of the country dependent upon the final success of those principles, to be entrapped in it.

To prove the design of the Natives it is only necessary to point to the fact, that their organization out of Philadelphia is confined to such counties as Dauphin, Lancaster, Allegheny, Delaware, Chester and Lebanon ALL WHIG COUNTIES! If their object was not what we charge it is, why don't they organize in Locofoco counties! For instance, Berks, Northumberland, York, Columbia, Luzerne, Lycoming, Susquehanna, &c. &c. The fact that they have no organization in these counties, proves our assertion beyond controversy.

WHIGS, be not deceived!—Lend not your aid for the election of your bitter enemies, but stick faithfully to your principles and your candidates, *and thus defeat this deep laid* LOCOFOCO SCHEME!

☞ By the following article from the Harrisburgh Telegraph, of Oct. 1, our readers will perceive that immediate arrangements are to be made for extending the *Magnetic Telegraph* to this city, where it will probably arrive by next spring:

Magnetic Telegraph.

Mr. O'Reilly, of Albany, was in Harrisburgh on Monday last, engaged in making arrangements for the speedy extension of the Magnetic Telegraph to this place, and will proceed west to Pittsburgh for the purpose of deciding upon the route for its continuation west to that city, and thence to connect with the Telegraph line that is being formed from Albany to the lakes, and to the Valley of the Mississippi. We are glad to learn that the Canal Commissioners, under the approbation of the State officers, have given their assent to the erection of the Telegraph line along the canals and railroads owned by the State—the Telegraph to transmit gratuitously all orders from the State officers concerning public works, the arrest of fugitives, &c., and that the same privilege has been granted by the Directors of the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Railroad Company.

We learn that it is the intention to have the line of Telegraph completed to this place by the first of December next, so as to transmit the President's Message and Congressional proceedings.—By this, we shall be enabled next winter to give the reports from Congress, and the news from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, &c., up to the latest hour, before putting our paper to press. Lightning as well as Steam seems destined to revolutionize the world.

EX-SPEAKER WHITE.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the painful subject of the suicide of Judge WHITE, says:

"Private advices, leave little doubt that Judge White died of a broken heart consequent on the triumph of villany and fraud in the last Presidential Election.

Judge White was the intimate personal friend and confidant of Henry Clay, whom he loved with a warmth of feeling only not idolatrous. He entertained the most sanguine hopes of Mr. Clay's election, and did all in his power to secure it. The news of the foul Plaquemine and Silver Lake triumph came upon him like a thunderbolt, and he has ever since been a dejected, despairing broken-spirited man. His great disappointment, brooded on in silence and affliction, doubtless overcome his reason at last. He has left few nobler or purer spirits to follow him."

THE HUDSON ANTI-RENTERS.—Dr. Boughton, or as he is better known, Big Thunder, has been found guilty, and, on Tuesday, was sentenced to "*confinement in the Clinton County State Prison during the term of his natural life!*"—When asked why sentence should not be passed, he said he wished for a few days lenity, in order that he might see his wife and settle his family affairs, which was complied with.

FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF,
ATTEND.

Only observe how the defeat of KENNEDY is considered by the "*Union*," Mr. POLK's organ. It is taken as evidence that the Tariff of 1842 is unpopular in Baltimore. "As is well known," says the Union of Thursday, "he staked his success upon the popularity of the Tariff of 1842 with the people of Baltimore." The result is taken as conclusive on that issue. "The intelligent and patriotic mechanics of the monumental city," says the *official* paper, "who are not to be caught with chaff, would sanction neither Mr. Kennedy nor his scheme for protecting them by a law increasing the profits in manufacturing capital as wages fall."

Mr. WETHERED's defeat in the adjoining district, is also a matter of exultation. "His seat in Congress," says the Union, "will be occupied by Thomas Watkins Ligon, a democrat *elected especially to aid in reducing the Tariff of* 1842 *to the revenue standard*—to make the burdens of the government fall equally upon all classes of our citizens."

Very well. If this be so, then so be it. As for the cant of a "revenue standard" and the phrase of making "the burdens of the goverament fall upon all classes of our citizens," their meaning will be better understood when things approach to a *starvation standard*, and the burdens of distress fall equally or unequally as the case may be. If, however, the Whigs must go down, it cannot be expected that their measures will stand.

Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny County—will you give the "*Union*" a chance to say that the Tariff is unpopular in Allegheny county, by permitting the election of the Locofoco ticket? If not, it is high time you were awake to the importance of the approaching election.

Whig Meeting in Allegheny.

The meeting of Antimasons and Whigs of the Third Ward, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, was well attended. Mr. BANSON presided, and Mr. CAMPBELL acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. HAMPTON, BRACKENRIDGE and BIGHAM. The eloquence and zeal of those gentlemen reminded us of past campaigns, and the hearty enthusiasm manifested by the respectable audience showed that the Whig fire still burns in Allegheny. May it never be extinguished. A Committee of Vigilance for the Ward was adopted, and a resolution passed to meet at the same place next Saturday night. Some ill-bred persons, who avowed themselves "Natives" disturbed the meeting towards the close, but they met with the hearty contempt of every good citizen present.

THE VAN BUREN AND BUTLER LETTERS.—JESSE HOYT has sued out an injunction to stop if possible the publication of M'KENZIE's book.—He says, in his affidavit, that the LETTERS ARE ALL GENUINE, and that there *are more of them not published!* We thank Jesse for his testimony to the truth of the letters, but he can't stop their publication. The country has got them, and they cannot be suppressed. They will live as ever daring monuments of the venality and corruption of the leaders of the Locofoco party.

☞ The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. HENRY CLAY, on Thursday, by the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, Va. The Trustees of Washington College, have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. Richard Biddle of this city. An honor most worthily bestowed.

☞ Mr. Buchanan is absent from Washington on a visit to Pennsylvania, and Mr. Trist, the chief Clerk, is acting as Secretary.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.—A slip from the Nauvoo Neighbor office, dated the 24th inst. contains the reply of the Mormons to a proposition of the anties, relative to their removal from Hancock county. After having expressed their "desire to live in peace with all men," and enumerated their grievances, they say: "We propose to leave this county next spring, for some point so remote that there will not need to be a difficulty with the people and ourselves, provided certain propositions, necessary for the accomplishment of our removal, shall be observed."

The propositions relate to the disposal of their property.

They wish to be let alone, and released from all vexatious law suits," and say in conclusion:

"That it is a mistaken idea that we "*have proposed* to remove in six months," for that would be so early in the spring that grass might not grow nor water run, both of which would be necessary for our removal, but we propose to use our influence to have no more seed time nor harvest among our people in this county, after gathering our present crop."

MARYLAND ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS.—The delegation to Congress will be probably 4 dems. to 2 whigs. In the last Congress the entire delegation was whig. The following is a recapitulation of the returns received:

First District.—We have returns from Montgomery, Charles, Anne Arundel and Calvert, showing a majority of nearly 300 for General Chapman, whig, over G. S. Key, dem., which will be increased by the returns from St. Mary's. No change.

Second District.—We have returns from Frederick, Washington, and part of Alleghany counties, which show the election of Perry, dem., over Snively, whig, by a majority of three or four hundred votes. Whig loss.

Third District.—Ligon, dem is elected over Wethered, whig, by a majority. A whig loss.

Fourth District.—William Fell Giles, dem., is elected over John P. Kennedy, whig, by a majority of 842. A whig loss.

Fifth District.—Constable, dem., is elected over Wright, whig, in the fifth district. Whig loss.

Sixth District.—We have only returns from Talbot county, which Martin, dem., carries by a majority of 49 over Long, whig. There is but little doubt, however, that Long is elected, as Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester usually give a large whig majority.

There was no election for the State Senate, except in Cecil county, to fill a vacancy, where McCullough, dem., has been chosen. The next Senate will therefore consist of 14 whigs and 7 democrats.

House of Delegates.—So far as heard from the Whigs have elected 26 and the Locos 36 Delegates. There are yet to be heard from five counties, four of which, viz: St. Mary's, Somerset, Worcester, and Dorchester, are decidedly Whig, and are entitled to send 15 Delegates, which, added to the 26 Whigs already chosen, will make 41, or just one-half of the whole number. The remaining county, Anne Arundel, is doubtful.

P. S. The Baltimore Sun states that the Whigs have chosen 4 delegates in Anne Arundel, and the Locos 1. This secures the Whig majority.

☞ Woodbury, Texas Locofoco, has been defeated in New Hampshire by 1000 majority.—One bright spot in the midst of surrounding darkness.

M'KENZIE'S BOOK.

M'Kenzie's exhibition of the political lives and moral character of Van Buren, Butler & Co., is still the subject of a great deal of remark and newspaper discussion. An impression prevalent among a portion of the press, that these letters were not a proper subject of newspaper publication and remark, owing to the manner in which they saw the light, is fast wearing away.

A writer in the New York Courier says it has been decided by our Courts of Law, that when private papers came before them and were offered in evidence, the Court had *no right* to inquire *how they came there*, but could use them, with perfect justice and propriety, as proof, even if they were stolen, or otherwise surreptitiously obtained. The decision is good as a precedent and applicable to the case in hand. Most of the men whose moral character and political hypocrisy have been disclosed, either hold office, or are candidates for public favor, and these letters are good evidence before the high court of the people.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, which at first was very severe on the author of the publication, has changed its opinion, on reading Mr. M'Kenzie's letter, which we published on Friday. It now says:

"The letter is exceedingly bitter, but is also frank, manly and creditable to its writer.—Though we cannot justify or apologize for the publication of private letters, however obtained, or for whatever purpose, we have no hesitation in saying that the transaction, as now explained, and taking that explanation to be true, as we are bound to do, is placed in a much more favorable light than it has hitherto been viewed. Nor have we any doubt that Mr. M'Kenzie has acted from a belief, whether just or not, that he was rendering a service to the country, in aiding to expose to the world, a deliberate and corrupt conspiracy to rob the people of their right voluntarily, and of their own free will to elect their rulers, and to seize upon and retain the powers of the government for private emolument and personal ambition. Even more than any thing else that has yet come under our notice, this last letter of M'Kenzie has led us to believe that he has acted throughout from honest, patriotic and commendable motives—whether he has not also acted to some extent at least, it may be unconsciously, upon the maxim that "the *end* justifies the *means*," which, however, he repudiates and spurns, the public must decide."

The *Cincinnati Chronicle*, a very upright paper, has the following remarks concerning the excessive fastidiousness of some of the press concerning these letters:

"The New York Courier, the Evening Post, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Morning Herald have all been overtaken with a *fit* of virtue.—The exciting cause of the malady is the publication of the *Hoyt correspondence*. Their nerves are so sensitive, that all the blush of maiden modesty is called into their cheeks, by the disclosure of these private scenes in politics, to which the public were not intended to be invited.

It is, perhaps, one of the most encouraging signs of the times, that these distinguished members of the Political Press, (Whig, Locofoco and Liberty,) should all of them, "without distinction of party," be overtaken with such delicate visitings of virtue. There is hope of the age.

There is an inviting greenness in their virtue, as fresh as it is novel. The only objection to it is, that the public suspect them to be in the condition of that highly respectable Fox, who having lost his own tail, invited his friends to cut theirs off.

Seriously, if private confidence has been violated, all just minds will regret it; but the citizens of this NATION have an honest right to avail themselves of the discoveries thus made.

The following remarks, by the *Cincinnati Gazette*, are about right:

"We shall regret, if it should so turn out, that some one has been villian enough to purloin these letters; but, for the good of the country, we do rejoice that they have seen the light. It is time that villainy should be unmasked. It is time that the people should know the withering venality, which, under the garb of patriotism, is gnawing into the vitals of the Republic. It is time that the whole country, an l all parties in it, should understand that scoundrel hypocrisy which unfledges passion and prejudice, to use them, and which mounts to station, while using them, under the false and fraudulent pretext of serving the public, robed in a pure mantle while scheming and doing the darkest villainy and foulest wrong. And *this* these letters will help to do. Let them go forth, then, and be read of all men, that all men may know what *political patriotism* means, how it is gotten up, how sustained, and for what end."

The Episcopal Convention.

It will be seen by the concluding reports, in this day's paper, of the doings of the Convention of the Episcopal Church of this Diocese, that the two parties, unable to gain an ascendancy, came together, last night, and agreed to give up the contest. They passed a resolution to alter the canons of the church, so as to make the Standing Committee assured of their power to act, and to discharge Episcopal functions, in the present suspension of the Bishop from his office. The leading men on the different sides of the controversy agreed cordially in this, and the result is, that while Bishop Onderdonk remains as before,—the nominal, but suspended diœsan,—there is now a way open for the procurement of the exercise of Episcopal functions within the Diocese. This is certainly a great point gained. Young people can now be confirmed and take upon themselves the vows assumed for them by their Sponsors in baptism. Clergy can be ordained without sending them, for that purpose, beyond the limits of the Diocese; and all other things that a Bishop could do, if there were one, can be done by the Bishops of the surrounding Dioceses.

Bishop Onderdonk remains as he was, deprived of the power of exercising his functions, and those functions, so far as they are administrative, the Standing Committee can exercise, so far as spiritual, the Standing Committee can procure the discharge of. His case, as it needs reviewal, alteration, or confirmation, is left in the hands of the General Convention.

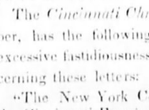
The services, at the conclusion of the Convention, when these results of all the discussions of the week had been arrived at, were most solemn and impressive; and to one who heard and saw that scene the feeling must have been predominant, that there was a conservative principle in that Church, upon which its members may safely rely for union, for usefulness, and for permanency.—*N. Y. Express, October* 1.

Administrator's Notice.

BE it known that on the 29th September, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Sarah Thompson, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd. were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to the subscriber. WILSON KERR.

oct 7 w6* Elizabeth township.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, of June Term, 1845, No. 224.



In the matter of the application of the members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Borough of Sharpsburgh for a charter of Incorporation.

And now to wit, September 27, 1845: Charter of Incorporation exhibited and presented to the Court and the Court having perused and examined the same, and the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to the Court to be lawful and not injurious to the community, the Court also direct the said instrument of writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, and that notice be inserted in one newspaper printed in the county of Allegheny, at least three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to the Court by the members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Borough of Sharpsburgh, to grant them a charter of incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

From the Record. GEORGE R. RIDDLE.

oct7-w3t Prothonatory.

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. jy22-w1y

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street, above Smithfield. june21.

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&wtf.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR KIMBALL'S SHOE STORE!!

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

For the People, can be found at

J. C. KIMBALL'S STORE,

No. 70 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds, sizes and descriptions. The following is a portion of his assortment:

Mens' and Boys' Coarse Shoes;			
do	do	Kip	do;
do	do	Calf	do;
do	do	Coarse	Boots;
do	do	Kip	do;
do	do	Calf	do;
Ladies' and Childrens'			Leather Boots and Shoes;
do		do	Morocco do do;
			Fine Kid Slippers, double and single sole, Pittsburgh make.
do	do		Gaiter Boots of all kinds;
do	do		Kid Jeffersons and Buskins.

Trunks of all sizes cheaper than can be purchased at any other place in the city. Come and examine my stock. "THE RAZOR STROP MAN" must and shall be heard.

All of the above goods have been selected and manufactured expressly for the Pittsburgh Market, and are and shall be sold wholesale and retail cheaper than any other place in Pittsburgh! Come and see.

oct7-w3t J. C. KIMBALL, No 70 Wood st.

NEW GOODS.

596 PACKAGES CHINA AND QUEENSWARE JUST RECEIVED and now opening a fresh supply of **New Goods** suitable for city and country trade, consisting in part of viz:

27 HHDS. FLOWING BLUE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILETTE SETS.
14 HHDS NEW FANCY TOILETTE SETS very large and complete.
10 CASKS RICH ENGLISH CHINA TEA SETS, Coffees, Pitchers, Mugs, Baskets, &c. &c.
18 CASES RICH FRENCH CHINA—comprising a superb assortment of Tea Sets, Coffee and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, square Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Mugs, Vases, Pitchers richly decorated and embossed Fruit Stands, &c. &c.
16 HHDS white, raised figured, enamelled, lustre; full gold band Tea Sets, Pitchers, &c.
28 HHDS white stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Cover Dishes, &c. &c.
27 HHDS raised figured stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.
32 HHDS. new style fancy decorated Stone China Tea Sets Teas, Bowls Jugs, Plates Dishes, &c.
18 CRATES fine Enamelled WARE, consisting of Tea Sets Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.

ALSO.

208 CRATES FRESH MADE LIVERPOOL and QUEENSWARE, comprising a full and general assortment of printed, all colors, edged, colored, C. C. and painted, of latest style, shapes, &c.

ALSO.

An extensive stock of Cut, Plain and Pressed Fluted GLASS WARE, consisting of the usual assortment in our line.

ALSO, in addition to above, daily expected to arrive per ships Susan T. Howell and Clara, from Liverpool, three hundred and forty crates and hhds CHINA an QUEENSWARE, which will make our stock one of the most extensive in the country.

All of which will be sold in original packages, or carefully repacked to orders, as cheap as any house in this or any other city in the Union for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual buyers. E. M. KERR & Co.

sept24-w3m* 250 Baltimore st. BALTIMORE

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 84 acres, the other 55, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor aug22-wtf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

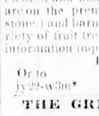
THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Pittsburgh turnpike, 9 miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Messers. Rutherford's, Alex. Long and others, containing 114 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY,

East Liverpool, Columbiana Co. Ohio,

Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.

jy22-w3m*

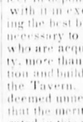
THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE.



THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co. Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth, has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order, in perfect repair, and is doing the first business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of years experience, that the business has been constantly increasing and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash or for good payments. JAMES W. COULTER.

Clarion, August 9 -wtf

A FARM FOR SALE.



CONSISTING of one hundred and sixty acres, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, about 100 acres under improvement, with a good frame Dwelling House, and also a Log House, Barn, and other outbuildings, and also an elegant Coal Bank about one quarter of a mile from the house. There are several never-failing Springs.

The above farm is now occupied by the owner, and will be sold on accommodating conditions. It is situated four miles from Freeport.

For further particulars inquire at the Farm, or of WM. BROWN, Carpenter, near the Aqueduct, Allegheny City. MARY WINTERBURN.

aug2-w2m*

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John McGinness, late of the borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH McGINNESS, Administratrix,
S. W. McGINNESS, Administrator.

P. S.—S. W. McGinness will attend at the office of John McKee, Esq. in Birmingham, on the last Saturday's of September, October and November, to attend to the business of the estate. sep19-w6t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make payment to the undersigned Executors on or before the 22d of October and those having claims against said estate will please present them at the place above mentioned, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY EWING, Executrix,
SAMUEL EWING, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Lewis, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement

sep2-w6t* GEORGE TRANSUE, Administrator

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John Gibson, late of Peebles township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executors.

All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay; and all persons indebted to said decedent are required to settle and pay the same immediately.

THOMAS DAVISON, Peebles township,
sep5-w6t* JAMES CAROTHERS Wilkins do

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of bank and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at private sale a valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Brush Run, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., containing 165 acres. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved, on which there is a good Frame House and Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, in Fayette Township, or ROBERT WOODS, Att'y, at Law, Pittsburgh.

sep30-w3m* JOHN BOYCE.

Washing on Reporter insert three months and charge this office.

S. & J. J. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 7 South Wharves, below Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand and they offer for sale—
Bleached and unbleached winter and spring Sperm Oils; 4
Bleached Lard and Elephant Oil;
do and crude Whale Oil;
Tanner's Oil. Also, Sperm Candles;
Rice, Groundnuts, &c.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited.
jy18-w3m

DR. POWELL, M. D.,

OCULIST

And Ophthalmic Surgeon,

261 Broadway, corner of Warren st, NEW YORK,

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. References to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebula* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. SPECTACLES.—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w6m

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS,

AT PITTSBURGH.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travelle rsout our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Talliaferro, Mussey and Short, and the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
S. KUHN, M. D.

may2-d&wtf

DIRUETIC PILL,

For the cure of that frightful disease and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THIS is the disease in which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions of chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by a acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right or left side, or part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PENN tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed, not able to go to a chair or set; being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,

No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st.

jan6-w1y

DR. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a great deficiency of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but not always. Have our readers believe how many of them existed, let examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ *Observe*—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature,

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.,

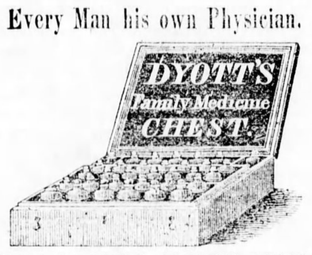
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills."

aug19-w6m

Every Man his own Physician.



DYOTT'S FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS,

containing the Sixteen Standard Preparations, of which T. W. DYOTT, M. D., is sole proprietor.

Chest No. 1, contains as follows, with full directions for using attached to each article, viz.:

12 boxes Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills,	25	$3 00
6 Mahy's Plaster Cloth, small size,	25	1 50
2 Mahy's Plaster Cloth, middle size,	50	1 00
1 Mahy's Plaster Cloth, large size,		1 00
2 Robertson's Elixir of Health,	1 50	3 00
2 Robertson's Veg. Nervous Cordial,	1 50	3 00
1 Godfold's Veg. Balm of Life,		1
2 Robertson's Gout and Rheu. Drops	2 00	4 00
2 Robertson's Stomachic Bitters,	1 00	2 00
2 Dyott's Veg. Tonic Bitters,	1 00	2 00
2 Dyott's Veg. Purg. Compound,	1 00	2 00
2 Dyott's Veg. Expectorant,	25	75
2 Vicker's Tetter Ointment,	37½	75
1 Tissot's Rheumatic Drops,		2 00
2 Vicker's Embrocation,	25	50
2 Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges	50	1 00
2 Dyott's Toothache Drops,	25	50
2 Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment,	50	1 00
The whole amounting to		$20 00
Dyott's Ice Cash, 33½, making Chest No. 1,		$30 00
Contents twice the above in Chest No. 2,		40 00
Contents three times the above in No. 3		60 00

Remember these are the *Forty Years* tested Medical Preparations. In the contents of each Medicine Chest will be found a remedy for every disease which the human body is subject to. It is for these and these only, that T. W. DYOTT & SONS' agents are held responsible for the performance of that for which they are set forth; and so highly patronized and recommended by all classes of our fellow-citizens; and in case of failure, where they are used agreeably to the directions, the money will be returned by applying at the *Fountain Head*, No. 132 North Second Street, Philadelphia. T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

☞ For further particulars, see DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH. Copies of which can be had gratis, by applying at the office, No. 132 NORTH SECOND Street, or of such persons as keep the above medicines for sale.

Each article to be had separate.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
sep20 corner 6th and Wood sts.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. aul-w6m

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

REGISTER'S O